

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For APRIL, 1751.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. A History of the Princes and Minorities in England since the Conquest.</p> <p>II. The Life of the celebrated Shakespear.</p> <p>III. Diverting and instructive Story of Cleora</p> <p>IV. Second Letter on the remarkable Bull of Pope Clement VI. with a Copy of the said Bull.</p> <p>V. Humble Remonstrance and Petition of the SPIRITS.</p> <p>VI. Of the Swedish Succession, and Declaration of the new King.</p> <p>VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of C. Popilius Lænas, Julius Florus, and M. Ogulnius, on the Question concerning Staff-Officers: And the SPEECH of C. Claudius Nero, on the British White Herring Fishery Bill.</p> <p>VIII. A Marriage negotiated by Bill of Exchange.</p> <p>IX. Humorous Letter on Chanting.</p> <p>X. On the Death of the Prince of Wales, with his Character.</p> <p>XI. Arithmetical and Mathematical Questions.</p> <p>XII. Type and Calculation of the Lunar Eclipse, which will happen on May 29.</p> | <p>XIII. Of trading Companies.</p> <p>XIV. Peevishness displayed and censured.</p> <p>XV. Account of the whole Ceremonial at the Funeral of his late Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.</p> <p>XVI. Affairs of the South-Sea Company.</p> <p>XVII. Mr. Heathcote, to the Livery of London.</p> <p>XVIII. Character of Chrysalus and Eriphile.</p> <p>XIX. POETRY: <i>Britain's Isle</i>, by the Author of <i>Arno's Vale</i>, a new Song set to Musick; Extract from <i>The Bramin</i>; Psalm I. paraphrased; on the Death of the Prince; on Woman; on Happiness; Epistle to a Friend; Songs; Rebus solved; Hobbinol, a new Song set to Musick, &c. &c.</p> <p>XX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Sessions at the Old Bailey; Proceedings against Gaming-Houses; Malefactors executed, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XXI. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXIV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXV. A Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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- With a Representation of SHAKESPEAR'S Monument in Westminster-Abbey, and the Effigies of the surprizing British GIANT; both neatly engraved on Copper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stich'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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The description of a first-rate man of war, and several other curious pieces in prose and verse, which our correspondents have favoured us with, must be deferred to our next.

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Mr. Henry Blacker the BRITISH GIANT.

Born near Cuckfield in Sussex 1724. He is thought by all who have viewed him, to be the tallest Man ever exhibited in England, measuring 7 Feet 4 Inches & exceeds y^e famous Mynheer Cajanus who was shewn with so much Applause several Years ago.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

A P R I L, 1751.

As the late unfortunate Death of the Prince of WALES has turned the Conversation upon the Princes and minorities in England since the Conquest, we shall give a short HISTORY of them as follows :



WILLIAM the Conqueror had four sons, Robert, Richard, William and Henry ; of whom Richard died in the lifetime of his father, or, as some say, was killed by a stag in the New Forest. Robert succeeded his father in his dukedom of Normandy, and William in his kingdom of England ; who dying without issue was succeeded by his brother Henry.

Henry married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland and Margaret sister to Edgar Atheling, by whom he had a son named William, and a daughter named Matilda, married first to the emperor of Germany, and afterwards to Geoffrey Plantagenet earl of Anjou, by whom she had a son, named Henry.

William was stiled prince of England, being the title then given to the king's eldest son ; but at the age of 16, he was drowned in his passage from Normandy, with a great many other young noblemen ; and upon his death, Henry did all he could to have secured to his daughter, the empress Matilda, both his kingdom of England, and the dukedom of Normandy, which he had taken from his eldest brother Robert ; but upon his death his sister's son, and a favourite of his own, Stephen earl of Bologne, got himself chosen king of England, and by that means got also possession of Normandy, which he presently resigned to Eustace, his eldest son.

Stephen had, besides Eustace, another son named William, whom he created earl of Surrey ; but being involved in continual wars with the empress Matilda and her son Henry, he was at last obliged to come to a treaty with Henry, by which he was to hold the crown of England during his life, and to be succeeded by Henry ; presently

April, 1751.

after the concluding of which treaty his son Eustace died without issue ; but as the succession was then cut off from William, he could never properly be called prince of England.

In little more than a year after this treaty Stephen died, and in pursuance thereof was succeeded by Henry, called Henry II. in the person of whom the blood of the antient Saxon kings was restored, as he was descended from Margaret sister to Edgar Atheling, who died abroad without issue ; but if that alone had been to be regarded, the king of Scotland had a better right than Henry, as he was descended from the son of Margaret, whereas Henry's descent was from a daughter.

Henry had four sons, Henry, Richard, Geoffrey, and John. Henry the eldest was not only prince of England, but his father made him be crowned and gave him the title of king, even in his life-time, tho' he gave him none of the power ; but he died before his father without issue, and consequently Henry II. was succeeded by his second son Richard, who dying likewise without issue, John the youngest got himself chosen king, to the prejudice of Arthur, son of Geoffrey his elder brother, which Arthur was upon his father's death become duke of Bretagne in right of his mother.

John, soon after his accession, had the good luck to take both Arthur and his sister Eleanora prisoners in a battle, the former of whom he caused to be murdered in the castle of Roan, and the latter he confined in the castle of Bristol, where she lived many years and died a prisoner, by which the progeny of Geoffrey became extinct.

After a most unfortunate reign, John died, leaving his two sons Henry prince of England, and Richard earl of Cornwall, both infants, the eldest not ten years old, and in a very unhappy situation ; for most of the barons had rebelled against him, and chosen the dauphin of France for their king, who with a French army was in possession of London, and the greatest part of the kingdom. However, young Henry, by the

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name of Henry III. was proclaimed king by those barons who had remained attached to the father; and they having chosen the wife earl of Pembroke regent of the kingdom, and guardian of the infant king, he in a short time recovered the affections of the people, drove the French out of the kingdom, and established his infant sovereign upon the throne. But he died in less than three years after he was appointed regent; and in his room the bishop of Winchester was appointed regent, and Hubert de Burgh chief justiciary of England, during the king's minority, who did not govern near so prudently.

However, Henry continued in peaceable possession till by his own mismanagement, after he was declared of age by the parliament, tho' not then 19, he raised the barons in rebellion against him, who headed by the earl of Leicester, defeated and took him prisoner at the battle of Lewes; but in about a year after, he was released by his eldest son Edward, after having defeated the earl of Leicester's army at the battle of Evesham, where the earl himself was killed.

Henry added the title of prince of Wales to that of prince of England, in the person of his eldest son Edward, and his other son Edmund he created earl of Lancaster; but Edward could never in his father's life-time make good his title to the principality of Wales; and when his father died, he was upon an expedition to the Holy Land; but as he had acquired a great character by his conduct and bravery in battle, and especially by the mercy he shewed even to his rebel enemies, after he had conquered them, notwithstanding his absence, he was upon his father's death proclaimed king without the least difficulty, and the archbishop of York, the earl of Cornwall, his cousin, and the earl of Gloucester, were appointed by the council, and soon after confirmed by the parliament, as regents of the kingdom till his return.

Edward had six sons, John, Henry, Alphonfus, Edward, Thomas, and Edmund. John died while he was upon his expedition to the Holy Land, and Henry and Alphonfus soon after his return. Edward succeeded him, Thomas was created earl of Norfolk, and Edmund earl of Kent.

As Edward, a few years after his return, made an intire conquest of Wales, he not only gave the titles of prince of Wales and earl of Chester to Edward his then eldest son, but put him in possession of all the estates belonging to the crown in both; and to secure the affection of the Welch, he carried his queen then with child to Caernarvon, where she brought forth Edward, that the Welch might say, they had still a prince of their own country; and since

that time the eldest sons of our kings have always been called, and generally created princes of Wales, tho' they still retained the title of princes of England, and since the union that of princes of Great-Britain, which is the most honourable title, and which they have without creation.

A Upon Edward's death he was succeeded by his son Edward, called Edward II, who had but one son named Edward, whom he created prince of Wales; but he governed so ill that a rebellion was raised against him, headed by his own queen, who had got along with her his only son; and he had so entirely lost the affections of the people, that he could make no resistance; but was taken as he was endeavouring to make his escape to Ireland, deposed, imprisoned, and then murdered.

In his room, his son Edward was declared king by the name of Edward III. and as he was but 13 years old, the parliament appointed a regency, who were all probably of the queen mother's nomination; for she kept the government entirely in her own hands, and administered it chiefly by her favourite Roger Mortimer, whom she got created earl of March. But Edward growing sensible of his mother's misconduct, when he was but 16, he by stratagem surpris'd her and her favourite in the castle of Nottingham, and made them prisoners; after which he called a new parliament, and by that parliament he was declared of age, and the earl of March was impeached, condemned and executed.

E Edward had five sons, Edward, commonly called the Black Prince, Lionel duke of Clarence, John duke of Lancaster, Edmund duke of York, and Thomas duke of Gloucester. The prince Edward was, as usual, created prince of Wales and earl of Chester; and as the title and estate of Cornwall had reverted to the crown by failure of the heirs of Richard, brother to Henry III. the king erected it into a Duchy, had both title and estate annexed to the crown, and so settled upon his son Edward, that for the future they should always belong to the eldest son of the king; since which time the eldest son of the king has at his birth, or father's accession, succeeded hereditarily to the title and estate of duke of Cornwall, and they have generally been created princes of Wales and earls of Chester.

G But this brave prince Edward died before his father, leaving one only son, named Richard, who was soon after by his grandfather created prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, and earl of Chester; for as he was not son of the king he had not hereditarily by the said act a right to the title or estate of Cornwall.

This

This Richard succeeded to his grandfather by the name of Richard II. and as he was but eleven years of age, the parliament appointed his three surviving uncles, Lionel the eldest being dead, together with some bishops and lay lords, to be regents of the kingdom during his minority; but at the same time they appointed others to take care of his person and education.

As Richard was violent in his temper, he assumed upon himself the government before he was 18, and he made so bad a use of it, that at last a rebellion was raised against him, headed by his cousin, Henry, eldest son of John duke of Lancaster, to whom he was forced to resign his crown, and being imprisoned was there murdered, without leaving any issue.

Upon Richard's resignation, Henry was declared king, by the name of Henry IV. to the prejudice of Roger earl of March, grandson of Lionel duke of Clarence, by his daughter and only child Philippa, who had been declared next heir to the crown by act of parliament in Richard's reign.

As soon as Henry was crowned he declared Henry his eldest son prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, and earl of Chester; and besides this son he had Thomas duke of Clarence, John duke of Bedford, and Humphrey duke of Gloucester.

Upon Henry's death he was succeeded by his eldest son Henry, by the name of Henry V. who added to our kings titles that of France, and dying young left but one son, an infant of 9 or 10 months old, who succeeded him by the name of Henry VI.

As Henry came so young to the crown, he was never created earl of Chester or prince of Wales, but by coming to be king he succeeded to them as heir to his father, those titles being always granted to the prince and his heirs kings of England; and as he was so young, the parliament appointed the duke of Bedford to be protector of the kingdom when present, and in his absence the duke of Gloucester, the duke of Clarence having been before killed in France; but at the same time they appointed a council of regency, none of whom could be removed without authority of parliament; and they committed the care of the king's person and education to the duke of Exeter and bishop of Winchester.

Henry had one only son named Edward, whom he created prince of Wales and earl of Chester; but tho' he had a long, he had a most unfortunate reign; for before he was of age he lost almost every thing his father had acquired in France; and at last he lost the crown and kingdom of England, as well as his only son, who was killed in cold blood after being taken prisoner at the battle of Tewksbury.

Henry having been dethroned, and imprisoned, where he died or was murdered, Edward duke of York mounted the throne, which he claimed as his right, being by his grandmother, daughter to the earl of March, the lineal heir of Lionel duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III.

This Edward, called Edward IV. had two sons, Edward whom he created prince of Wales and earl of Chester, and Richard whom he created duke of York; but he died in the infancy of his two sons, and his brother Richard, duke of Gloucester, caused himself to be appointed protector by a pack'd council.

Young Edward was accordingly proclaimed king by the name of Edward V. but he reigned but a few months; for the protector usurped the crown, and got both the young king and his brother murdered in the Tower, where he had them confined.

Richard, who was proclaimed king, by the name of Richard III. had a son named Edward, whom he created prince of Wales and earl of Chester, but the young prince died soon after, and the father soon met with a just reward for his crimes; for in the beginning of the third year of his usurped reign, he was defeated and killed in the battle fought in Bosworth field between him and Henry earl of Richmond, heir of the house of Lancaster, who was thereupon declared king by the name of Henry VII. and by marrying the eldest daughter of Edward IV. he put an end to the fatal dispute between the two houses of York and Lancaster.

By this marriage Henry had two sons, Arthur and Henry. Arthur was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester, but he dying without issue in the life-time of his father, Henry who had before been created duke of York, was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester, and upon the death of his father succeeded to the crown, by the name of Henry VIII.

Henry VIII. had likewise two sons, Henry by Catharine of Arragon, and Edward by Jane Seymour; but Henry died in the second month after he was born, and consequently was never created prince of Wales or earl of Chester; and tho' Edward was called prince of Wales, there is no record of his having been ever so created.

However, Edward succeeded to the crown upon the death of his father, by the name of Edward VI. and as he was but nine years old, his father had by his will appointed 16 regents with equal authority to govern the kingdom during the king's minority, but they were to govern by the advice of a privy council of

12 persons all named in the will, none of whom they could remove. As this was a form of government inexecutable, it was soon new moulded : The duke of Somerset, the king's uncle, was declared protector, and got the whole power into his own hands ; but a faction soon formed itself against him, headed by the earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, by which the regent was degraded, and afterwards beheaded, and the former got thereby the whole power into his hands. Whether this last had any design upon the king's life is uncertain, but he certainly had a design to get the crown into his family, for which he lost his head in the next reign ; and as the young king was seized with a distemper, of which he afterwards died, in about a year after the death of his uncle, the duke of Northumberland was violently suspected of having been the cause of his death.

As Edward was succeeded first by his sister Mary, and then Elizabeth, we had no prince of Wales till the accession of James I. who had two sons, Henry and Charles : Henry was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester ; but dying before his father, Charles was created in his room, and upon his father's death succeeded to the crown.

Charles had three sons, Charles, who soon after his birth was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester ; James, created duke of York ; and Henry, created duke of Gloucester.

Upon the murder of Charles, his son Charles succeeded to the crown by the name of Charles II. but did not come to the possession till 1660, soon after which his brother Henry died ; and as Charles died without any legitimate issue, he was succeeded by his brother James, who had a son born in 1688, called James, and presently after his birth created prince of Wales and earl of Chester ; but as his father abdicated the crown before the end of the year, the son is now called the pretender.

Upon the abdication of James, William prince of Orange was declared king, by the name of William III. As he died without issue, and as Q. Anne's son, William duke of Gloucester, died before she came to the crown, we had no prince of Wales, till the accession of his late majesty, who soon after his arrival in England created his only son, now our most gracious king, prince of Wales and earl of Chester, he having before been created duke of Cambridge and installed knight of the garter ; and upon his late majesty's demise, he succeeded to the crown, by the name of George II.

Frederick Lewis, his eldest son, now deceased, was by his late majesty created

duke of Gloucester, January 10, 1717-18, by proxy installed knight of the garter, April 30, 1718, created duke of Edinburgh, July 15, 1726 ; and upon his father's accession he became of course duke of Cornwall. In the year 1728, he was sent for from Hanover and arrived at St. James's, Dec. 4 ; and, on Jan. 9, following, he was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester. Upon his decease, his eldest son, George William Frederick, was, on the 22d inst. so created, (see p. 187.) And to the dukedom of Cornwall he has not, without a new creation, a right, because by the limitation it belongs only to the eldest son of the king, and consequently, as his father never was king, cannot by law belong to him.

As we have here exhibited a beautiful Copper Plate of the Monument erected but a few Years ago, in Westminster-Abbey, to the Memory of that most celebrated of all our dramattick Writers, Mr. WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR, (see Mag. for 1741, p. 99.) it may be justly expected that we should give some Account of his Life, which we present our Readers with as follows.

THIS extraordinary man, to whom nature gave so vast a genius, that his imagination, thought and expression seem'd almost unbounded and inexhaustible, was born at Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickshire, in April, 1564. His father was Mr. John Shakespear, of a good family in those parts, and a considerable dealer in wool ; but having ten children, his substance was not so large, but that he was obliged to bring up this son, tho' his eldest, to his own employment. He sent him, for some time, indeed, to a free-school, where, 'tis probable, he acquired what Latin he was master of ; but the narrowness of his circumstances, and the want of his assistance at home, made his father take him from school, and so prevented his further proficiency. But whatever he wanted in learning, nature amply supplied ; and perhaps his unacquaintance with the antients gave his genius a freer scope, than it might have had if he had been ever so well versed in them. For tho' the knowledge of them might have made him more correct, yet his over attention to that correctness might have abated that fire, and restrained that impetuosity, and even beautiful extravagance, which we so much admire in Shakespear.

Upon his being taken from school, he seem'd to think of nothing else but entirely devoting himself to the business his father designed him for ; and in order to settle in the world in that way, he married, while he was yet very young, the daughter of one Hathaway, a substantial yeoman in the neighbourhood. In this kind of life

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he continued for some time ; but having, by a misfortune too common to young fellows, fallen into bad company, some of whom made a frequent practice of deer-stealing, he was engaged with them more than once in robbing the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Cherlecot, near Stratford, who prosecuted him for it ; and as he thought him too severe, to be revenged, he made a ballad upon him, which, probably, was the first essay of his poetry, tho' it be now lost. However, 'tis said to have been so very bitter, that it redoubled the prosecution against him ; so that he was forced to leave his business and family in the country, for some time, and take shelter in London. Tho' this was certainly at that time a blemish upon his character, and seemed at first to be a misfortune to him ; yet it afterwards proved the occasion of exerting one of the greatest genius's in dramatick poetry that ever was known.

For as the abovementioned accident brought him to London, so it occasioned his first acquaintance with the players ; among whom tho' he at first stood in a very mean rank, yet his admirable wit, and the natural turn of it to the stage, soon distinguished him, if not as an extraordinary actor, yet as an excellent writer. What parts he acted in several plays is uncertain ; but, it seems, the top of his performance was the ghost in his own *Hamlet*. Besides his surprizing and almost inimitable wit, he was a very good-natured man, of great sweetness in his temper and manners, and a most delightful companion ; which excellent qualities brought him acquainted with the best persons of his time. Q. Elizabeth had several of his plays acted before her, and, without doubt, gave him many gracious marks of her favour : She was so well pleased with his character of Falstaff, in the two parts of *Henry IV.* that she commanded him to continue it for one play more, and to shew him in love ; which is said to have been the occasion of his writing *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. But the particular notice and encouragement of the queen was not his only advantage : The earl of Southampton, so famous for his friendship to the unfortunate earl of Essex, was his munificent and generous patron, who at one time is said to have given him 1000 l. to enable him to go thro' with a purchase he was then about. It was to this noble lord that he dedicated his poem of *Venus and Adonis*.

The latter part of his life was passed in retirement and the conversation of his friends. He had the good fortune to acquire a competent estate, and is said to have spent some years before his death at his native Stratford. It is no wonder, that

his lively wit and engaging manners procured him the acquaintance and friendship of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood. In that country they have a tradition to this day, that he had a particular intimacy with Mr. Combe, an old gentleman noted for his wealth, and for being a great usurer ; and that in a pleasant conversation with him and other friends, Mr. Combe merrily told Shakespear, that he fancied he intended to write his epitaph, if he happened to out-live him, and since he could not know what might be said of him when he was dead, he desired it might be done immediately : Upon which Shakespear gave him the following lines :

*Ten in the hundred lies here ingrav'd,
'Tis a hundred to ten his soul is not sav'd :
If any man ask, who lies in this tomb ?
Ob ! ho ! quoth the devil, 'tis my John-a-Combe.*

But the sharpness of the satire is said to have stung the man so severely, that he never forgave it.

Shakespear died in 1616, in the 53d year of his age, and was buried on the north side of the chancel, in the great church at Stratford, where a monument is placed in the wall. On his grave-stone underneath are these lines :

*Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust inclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones.*

He had three daughters, of whom two lived to be married, and had children ; but these all died without issue.

Mr. Pope says, if ever an author deserved the name of an original, it was Shakespear.—His characters are so much nature herself, that it is a sort of injury to call them copies of her.—Every single character in him is as much an individual as those in life itself.—The power over our passions was never possessed in a more eminent degree, or displayed in so different instances : Yet all along there is no labour, no pains to raise them :—We are surprized the moment we weep ; and yet upon reflection find the passion so just, that we should be surprized if we had not wept, and wept at the very moment.—How surprizing is it again, that the passions directly contrary to these, laughter and spleen, are no less at his command ! That he is not more a master of the great than of the ridiculous in human nature ; of our noblest tender-nesses, than of our vainest foibles, of our strongest emotions, than of our idlest sensations.—Nor does he only excel in the passions : In the coolness of reflection and reasoning he is still as admirable.

B R I.

A NEW SONG.

Writ the Day after the Demise of his Royal Highness FREDERICK
Prince of *Wales*.

By the AUTHOR of ARNO'S VALE.

Who but remembers Yester-day, Re-mem-bers Bri-tain
hap-py; gay, Each bard in-spir'd with sprightlier lays,
Already sung Sa-tur-nian days: Al-ready Sci-ence,
hand in hand With art, had free-dom's temple plann'd.
All wo e an u-ni-ver-sal smile:—Such were the
hopes of Britain's isle.

2.

But now, since fate has wrapt in night,
The nation's and mankind's delight:
Since FREDERICK now for ever sleeps,
Art droops again, and science weeps,

Corruption, (who had spread her wing,
To fly before the patriot KING;)—
Her flight, now doubtful, stops awhile.—
Adieu the hopes of Britain's isle.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 112.

In the Debate continued in your last, the next that spoke was C. Popilius Lænas, whose Speech was in Substance as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHatever the noble lord who spoke last may think, I am far from being of opinion, that the punishment of this serjeant and corporal proceeded purely from a regard for the freedom of our elections. On the contrary, when I consider what a number of the officers and soldiers of the guards have houses in Westminster, and consequently a right to vote for representatives of that city in parliament, I am apt to think, that this severe punishment was inflicted on purpose to shew to all such officers and soldiers, what they were to expect if they voted for that candidate, in whose favour the poor soldier seemed wantonly to declare himself; therefore I must conclude, that the exercise of this power, at that particular time, proceeded not from a regard for the freedom, but from a design to destroy the freedom of the Westminster election; and for the same reason I am apt to suspect, that if the whole party, with the serjeant at their head, had joined in the opposite cry, no report of it would have been made to the officer upon guard, nor would the omission have ever been termed a neglect of military duty.

But, Sir, let this be as it will, it is evidently an affair that relates to the freedom of our elections, and as it does, we are in duty bound to inquire into it; for if soldiers should be guilty of any illegal practices at an election, they are to be punished by the civil magistrate and not by their commanding officer; and as many of the staff-officers of the

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army are or may be householders or freemen of some of our cities or boroughs, we ought to make them as independent of their commanders as is consistent with the nature of military discipline in time of peace, which certainly does not then stand in need of being so strict as in time of war. Nay, if peace continues any long time, and this power which colonels have assumed over the staff-officers of their regiment be likewise continued, I do not in the least question but that a soldier having a vote for a member of parliament will be a more powerful recommendation for his being made a corporal or serjeant, than any military qualification he can acquire or be indued with; and if this should ever be the consequence, I am afraid, our army would make but a sorry appearance in the next war the nation might be engaged in.

I shall admit, Sir, that we cannot certainly judge of a man's motives for any action or any instance of behaviour, but from the action or instance itself, and from concurrent circumstances, we may pretty confidently guess at them; and when the action appears in itself to be bad, or unjust, we must presume that the motives were not good, which presumption is so strong, that it throws the burden of the proof upon the person guilty; for if he cannot shew and prove, that his motives were good, he must stand condemned in the eye of every impartial judge. Now the action under consideration, that is to say, punishment inflicted upon this serjeant and corporal, is, in my opinion, either wicked, or at least the punishment was too severe, and consequently unjust. If this punishment was inflicted, as I have already hinted, with a design to influence the Westminster election, by directing all the officers and soldiers of the guards how to vote upon that occa-

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sion,

tion, the action was wicked : If there was no such design, if the punishment was inflicted only with a design to make staff and other officers more exact in their report, and more observant of the behaviour of every soldier under their command, A it was by much too severe. But says the noble lord, the men might have had relief by applying to a board of general officers : Sir, I have as good an opinion of the officers, especially the generals of our army, as of any set of men whatever ; but I have some little knowledge of mankind ; and as all or most of our general officers are colonels of regiments, I must from the nature of mankind suppose, that a staff-officer could hardly expect relief from them, upon a complaint against the rigour and severity of his colonel, who had exercised no power but what was expressly given him by the articles of war.

Therefore, Sir, if these men have been injured, or too severely punished, they can expect no relief D but from the justice of parliament, where, I hope, the oppressed shall never apply in vain ; and the uncertainty we may be under as to the motives which induced the colonel to reduce these two staff-officers, can be no reason for our not inquiring into this affair ; for we may oblige the colonel to declare his motives, and to prove the facts upon which they were founded ; and besides, it is in this case highly probable, that the causes or motives for the punishment were declared, before the punishment was inflicted ; and we may discover that the true motive was, as I have suggested, to direct the vote of every man belonging to the army, with respect to the election then depending, which would be a discovery of the utmost consequence to the freedom of elections, and to the preservation of our present happy constitution.

For this reason, Sir, I think, we cannot avoid making some inquiry into this affair ; but I agree with the noble lord who spoke last, in being of opinion, that we should not hear the complaint of any soldier against his officer, without giving the officer at the same time an opportunity to justify himself ; for tho' no one can suppose, that we should proceed to a censure upon any man's conduct, before we had given him time for his vindication, yet, I think, we should not proceed in any formal manner even to hear the accusation, without the presence of the person accused, because an accusation leaves a sort of stigma upon a man's character, which he must labour under till he has an opportunity to wipe it off. I shall therefore conclude with moving, that this debate may be adjourned but till Friday next ; and when you have agreed to that, I shall move, that these two soldiers and the commanding officer of the regiment, may then be ordered to attend ; both which motions will, I hope, be agreed to, as we need be in no hurry about passing the bill now before us, having time enough for that purpose between this and Lady-day next, so that two days delay can be of no manner of consequence with regard to the passing of the bill ; but a thorough insight into this affair, is certainly of the greatest importance, with regard to the question, whether we should agree to the clause now offered to be added to the bill.

F Upon this Julius Florus stood up and spoke to this Effect :

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE question as to the clause now offered to be added to this bill, I thought a question of so little importance, that I was resolved not

W—P—t.

not to have given you the trouble of hearing my sentiments upon the occasion; but the debate has now taken a different turn, and a turn which I think of the utmost importance. What! would you call officers and soldiers to traduce and impeach one another at your bar? This, Sir, might be of the most dangerous consequence to the very existence of this august assembly. I hope neither will ever learn the way to this house. If they should once learn the way of coming here with their complaints, we may expect that they will soon learn the way of coming here with their petitions and remonstrances, as they did about a century ago; and the consequence at that time I need not desire gentlemen to recollect.

Our business, Sir, is to consider what number of regular forces may be necessary for the defence of the nation, and to grant money for maintaining that number; but we have no business with the conduct of the army, or with their complaints against one another, which belongs to the king alone, or such as shall be commissioned by him. If we ever give ear to any such complaints, it will certainly produce one of these two consequences: It will either destroy all manner of discipline and subordination in the army, or it will render this house despised by the officers, and detested by the common soldiers of the army; and either of these consequences would be fatal to the nation. If the common soldiers should be encouraged to come here with their complaints against their officers, and should, upon every occasion, find redress, it would soon put an end to their having any dependence upon, or regard for their commanding officers, without which no discipline can be preserved. On the other hand, if the soldiers should come here with their complaints, most of them would be found to be unjust, so that they would very seldom find the redress they expected,

which would make them in a short time conceive a detestation for parliament, and the officers would either conceive a contempt for it, or by being so often put to trouble and expence by such inquiries, they would generally desire to get rid of it, which would make it easy for some ambitious prince or general to put an end to the very being of parliament.

Therefore, Sir, whatever you may do with the clause proposed to be added to this bill, I hope, you will not give yourself the trouble to make any inquiry into the complaint now laid before you; for there cannot, I think, be the least pretence for saying, that it any way relates to the freedom of elections, or to the election now depending for Westminster. It relates wholly to the duty of a serjeant sent out with a party upon a command, who certainly ought to be very minute and circumstantial in his report. It is not for him to judge, nor can he know what incidents may be worth or not worth reporting: He is to leave that to his commanding officer; therefore he ought to report every incident that happens, even tho' it may to him appear trifling; and as dangerous mutinies and seditions have often arose from a very trifling circumstance, I must think, it was very impudent in a soldier under command to join in any popular cry he heard in the streets, it was negligent in the serjeant to take no notice of him, and a much more heinous neglect of duty to take no notice of this in his report, especially at a time when there was such mobbing in the streets, and such a seeming inclination in the populace to be riotous. But whether the punishment was too severe, is a question which I shall not take upon me to determine, and I must say, that I do not think it a question proper for this house to determine: I think it belongs much more properly to a court martial, or to a board of general officers, and

to them we ought to leave the determination; therefore I hope this affair will be entirely dropt, and the question put upon the clause now before us, which, I think, has nothing to do with this affair; for whether the power which the colonel has over the staff-officers of his regiment, was made a good or a bad use of upon any particular occasion, is not surely to determine our judgment as to the continuance or abolition of that power, but whether it is a power that is necessary even in time of peace for preserving discipline in our army, and rendering it useful in time of war.

If for these purposes, Sir, the continuance of this power be thought necessary, I am sure, we have no occasion to frighten ourselves with the influence that staff-officers may have in elections; for unless it be in Westminster, I hardly believe there is any place in the kingdom where a staff-officer has a vote for members of parliament; and in Westminster, where there are so many thousand electors, surely the votes of three or four score serjeants can never be of any great weight in either scale. To this I must add, Sir, that as a colonel's life as well as character very often in time of war depends upon the behaviour of his regiment, I believe, every colonel will chuse to have a regiment of brave and well disciplined soldiers, rather than a regiment of voters at any election.

The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by M. Ogulnius, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I BELIEVE every gentleman knows, that when a motion is made for repealing any law, or for abolishing any power that has been established by law or custom, those

G—l O—.

who favour the motion are never put to prove an abuse: It has always been deemed sufficient for them to shew, that the power is liable to be abused, in order to induce the house to abolish that power, or to put it upon some such new establishment as may prevent, as much as possible, its being any longer liable to be abused. For this reason I do not think the complaint now before us of any very great importance to the principal question under consideration; but at the same time I must declare against the principle laid down, that this house is never to take notice of the complaints made by the army, or by any man, or any sort of men, in the army. I hope both the officers and soldiers of the army are all subjects of Great-Britain; and it is our duty to take notice of every complaint made to us by any British subject, unless upon the face of it, it appears to be frivolous or unjust. Nay farther, as we are the great inquest of the nation, it is our duty to inquire diligently if any of the subjects of Great-Britain be exposed to, or labouring under any, and what oppressions, and to take the most effectual method for procuring them relief.

This, I say, Sir, is our duty, and I wish we would attend to this part of our duty more frequently than we do, especially with regard to that part of the British subjects who serve in our armies either by sea or land; for they are by the nature of the service more exposed to oppression, than any other part of his majesty's subjects, and it is likewise much more dangerous for them to complain. I am far from apprehending, Sir, that our giving ear to complaints, or inquiring into oppressions, will ever bring parliaments into contempt or detestation with any part of the people; but if we entirely neglect this part of our duty, parliaments may become contemptible, and, on account of the taxes they

they impose, detestable, to much the greatest part of the people both in and out of the army. As it is not a very long time since we had a standing army, there cannot be many examples of complaints being brought by officers or soldiers before parliament; but in K. William's time, when standing armies were first kept up by authority of parliament, there were several inquiries and complaints, and not only soldiers but even recruits were examined at the bar of this house in relation to the behaviour of the officers towards them. Even but very lately, as every gentleman must remember, there was a committee appointed by this house to inquire into several things relating to the army, and tho' the power of that committee was, by the order, very much confined, yet their inquiry produced a very good effect, and gained the applause of every man in the army. Suppose we should now and then reject a frivolous, or punish an unjust complaint, can we imagine that this would bring upon parliament the detestation of the soldiers? No, Sir, a common soldier has common understanding as well as other men; and every one of them not concerned in the complaint, would judge impartially and approve what the parliament had done. Nothing can bring us into contempt but our refusing to hear a just complaint when properly brought before us, or our neglecting to give redress to the party injured, when the facts have been fully proved; and in particular, we ought to be attentive to the complaints of the common soldiers, because it is very difficult for them to obtain redress by any other method.

Let us consider, Sir, that a board of general officers, or a general court martial, must be appointed by an order from the crown, or the commander in chief, when there is one appointed by the crown: When a commissioned officer has been in-

jured by his colonel, he may have interest enough to obtain such an order; but how shall a poor soldier obtain it, when he has been injured by his colonel? A regimental court-martial he cannot trust to for relief, even supposing that the colonel should order one at his request; and a general court-martial he cannot obtain, because it is so difficult for him to get access, either to the crown, or the commander in chief; but to a member of this house he may get access: By means of that member he may get justice done him by parliament; and now and then an instance of this kind would attach all the soldiers to the parliament, and would be a continual check upon those officers that are apt to oppress and tyrannize over the soldiers, that have the misfortune to be under their command; for tho' I have the pleasure to think, that there are few such officers in our army, there must always be some, and nothing can be a more effectual check upon their conduct, than the parliament's giving ear to every soldier's complaint, that appears to be just and well founded.

That this would be of any prejudice to the discipline of our army, there is not, Sir, the least ground to apprehend: Can oppression and tyranny be necessary for preserving discipline and subordination in an army? Shall such a doctrine ever be adopted by a British house of commons? On the contrary, do not we know, that discipline, subordination, and what is of still more consequence, the courage of the soldiers, are preserved by just and gentle usage? And this I take to be the chief reason, why the common soldiers of the British army face danger with more intrepidity, and with more alacrity, than the common soldiers of any nation under the sun. Do not, therefore, let us encourage brutal officers, if any such there are, or should ever be in our army, to use the soldiers

ill, by laying it down as a maxim, that the parliament must never intermeddle in any disputes or differences, that happen in our army.

To refute this doctrine, Sir, which I thought of such dangerous consequence, was the only end of my standing up, and therefore I shall not take up your time with giving you my opinion upon any of the other points now under our consideration, but conclude with observing in general, that I shall always be jealous of a power, the exercise whereof is trusted to the absolute and arbitrary will of a single man; nor do I think, that any such power can ever be necessary in time of peace; for tho' in time of war such a power must often be granted, yet even then it ought to be as little made use of as possible.

*The next Debate I shall give you, is one we had in our Club upon the famous Bill passed last Session, intitled, An Act for the Encouragement of the British White Herr-
ring Fishery; which Debate was opened by C. Claudius Nero, who, upon that Occasion, spoke in Substance thus:*

Mr. President,

S I R,

IT is very surprising, that of all the bills sent up to us of late years from the other house for amending the law, improving trade, or removing any grievance publickly complained of, most of them were such as were apparently ineffectual for the end proposed, or such as tended to introduce a greater grievance than that they intended to remove. Such were their bills against the use of spirituous liquors, their bills against vagabonds, and many others I could mention. In short, I can think but of one bill that has fully answered what was expected from it, which was that brought in by a worthy magistrate of the city of

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London against stockjobbing; and every one knows what opposition he met with within doors, what reproaches without, before he could get that bill passed into a law. It is true, Sir, we have, thro' complaisance, or for satisfying a silly popular clamour, given our consent to several such bills; but I hope we shall at last put an end to this complaisance; for I do not think there was ever a more ridiculous bill sent up to us, than the bill now under consideration.

There is no man, Sir, that more heartily wishes the improvement of the British fishery than I do: There is no man more sensible of the benefits that might accrue to this nation by extending our fisheries, especially that of white herrings, upon the coasts of our own island; and there is no man more sorry than I am, that proper expedients have not been found, for turning to the best advantage, the spirit that at present prevails among the people for the improvement, or rather, I should say, the introduction of that fishery. I am from information, as well as study, fully apprised of the riches that might accrue to this nation from a due improvement of that fishery, of the numbers of poor people that might thereby be usefully employed, and above all, of the vast addition that might thereby be made to the number of our seamen, which is the natural strength and the true glory of this kingdom; therefore, I cannot but desire above all things to see this trade put upon a proper foundation; and for this very reason I must be against the bill now under consideration; because, from such regulations, I am sure, we can meet with no success, and a failure in the attempt will throw such a damp upon the present laudable spirit, that it will not for many years be possible to revive it.

Did we ever hear, did we ever read of a company, that carried on

a trade with any success, unless it was to a place where none could trade but themselves? Do not we know, that in order to enable a company with a joint stock to carry on any trade, they must not only have an exclusive privilege with regard to their own countrymen, but it must be to such a place, or a trade of such a nature, that they cannot possibly be rivalled by any foreigners? Is not the bill we but the other day agreed to, *for extending and improving the trade to Africa*, a melancholy proof of this truth? No trade had ever stronger arguments in favour of a company with a joint stock, than that trade had at the beginning: It was to be carried on upon a savage coast, where it was impossible to trade with any security for your merchants and factors, without having forts for their protection against the natives. The friendship of the natives was to be purchased by presents to their little princes, and yet that friendship, after you had purchased it, could not for a day be depended on, unless you had a fort for a security against their perfidy. Such a trade, therefore, could not be opened without a much greater expence than the profits of the trade could answer in a great number of years; consequently, this expence must be defrayed by the publick, or a company with a joint stock and exclusive privilege must be erected. As the government had not at that time millions yearly at its disposal, as it has had since, it could not spare the expence, and therefore it was absolutely necessary, for the opening of that trade, to erect a company with a joint stock and exclusive privilege. Whilst that company was unrivalled, or but very little rivalled by foreigners, they carried on the trade with advantage; but as soon as they came to be rivalled by the private traders of other nations, we saw that we must either lose the

trade, or lay it open to our own people, and this put an end to the trade of the company; for their present circumstances shew, that they have never since carried on the trade with any advantage.

A Our East-India company owed its establishment to the same causes, and will, at last, I fear, Sir, have the same fate with our African company; for its trade will be at an end as soon as it begins to be rivalled by the private traders of other nations; but thank God! our neighbours have all hitherto carried on that trade by companies as we do. And as to the South-Sea company, they have never so much as once endeavoured to establish a trade in that which is properly called the South-Sea; and now, I believe, will never more have any trade in any sea whatever. But lest it should be objected, that these were all exclusive companies, I shall make some observations upon our Turkey company. This company was from the beginning designed to be a free and open company: That is to say, every man was to have leave to trade to Turkey, who could make himself free of the company by the payment of a small sum, I think 5*l*. But the company were enabled to make by-laws, and every man free of the company was to be subject to these by-laws. What was the consequence? Some cunning fellows among the directors contrived a by-law, by which they excluded every man from the Turkey trade but themselves and their friends*. By this means they ingrossed the trade to themselves, and sold all English goods in Turkey at such a high price, that the French were enabled to rival us, and at last run away with the greatest part of the trade.

G In this country, Sir, we should be more cautious of erecting trading companies, than in countries where their government is arbitrary. Merchants,

* See a debate on the Turkey trade, London Magazine for 1745, p. 522, 530.

chants, in all countries, are but too generally selfish and cunning : They will endeavour to enrich themselves often by such methods as tend to the ruin of their country ; and by erecting them into companies you furnish them with the means of exercising ^A their talents in this way. When such attempts are made in arbitrary countries, the ministers may easily and speedily put a stop to it, and punish severely the authors, in an arbitrary, short, and summary way ; but here you must proceed according ^B to the forms of law ; and it is so easy to evade any law that can be made for preventing such practices, that it is impossible to convict them, especially as they are to be tried by lawyers, who seldom, I believe, understand any thing of trade. We ^C had a strong instance of this in the Turkey company I have mentioned ; for tho' the affair was about four or five years ago brought before parliament, and tho' the pernicious consequences of the by-law they had made, were set in the clearest light, ^D yet not only the authors of it escaped without punishment, but the by-law itself was left in its full force ; whereas had our government been arbitrary, and our ministers careful of their duty, the by-law would have been by the supreme authority ^E abolished as soon as made, and the chief promoter of it hanged, for attempting such an injury to the trade of his country.

We may from hence see the reason, Sir, why trading companies prosper much better, and are of ^F more advantage to their country, in France than in England. Even in Holland they have generally been conducted with much more publick spirit, and a greater regard to the good of the commonwealth in general, than ever they were in England. ^G We may be convinced of this, by comparing the conduct of the East-India company in Holland, with that of our East-India and African com-

panies. In the infancy of both these trades, the undertakers made vast profits in both countries ; but the application of those profits was very different : The directors of the Dutch East-India company applied a great share of those profits in planting colonies and ingrossing the spice islands ; by which they have secured a lasting revenue to their successors, and extensive dominions to their country : Whereas the directors of our East-India and African companies applied ^B their whole profits yearly towards increasing their dividends, in order to raise the price of their stock, by which indeed they enriched themselves and the then proprietors, but they procured no solid lasting advantage to their successors, nor any ^C useful dominion to their country ; and the late fate of Madras is a melancholy proof, how precarious their little possessions are in that part of the world.

These things I thought necessary to premise, Sir, concerning the conduct and fate of trading companies in this country, in order to shew, that we should never erect any such without an absolute necessity ; but what is the necessity of erecting the company now under consideration ? For carrying on the fishery we have no occasion for erecting any forts, or for purchasing the friendship of any foreign princes : We have no occasion for being at any expence, but what with frugal management may be reimbursed by two or three successful voyages ; and the fitting out a herring buss is so small an expence, that any common merchant may by himself alone undertake it. When I talk of frugal management, I must observe, that it is by this alone, and by selling at a small profit, that the Dutch have hitherto prevented our interfering with them in the trade, and now we are going to grasp at a share of the trade, by carrying it on in the most expensive way that can be thought ^{of}.

of. This really, Sir, appears so ridiculous, that I am ashamed of it, and yet it is certainly the case; for a company can never carry on any trade at so cheap a rate as private men may do, and London is the most inconvenient port in the kingdom, that herring busses can be sent from, or fitted out at; because it is more distant from the proper places for fishing than any port in Holland, and the voyage more tedious and more dangerous; and the building and fitting up of busses at London will be more expensive than at any other port in the kingdom, because the wages of workmen are much higher than any where else. For these reasons, Sir, I think it is almost a demonstration, that whatever may be expected from the chambers at the other ports of the kingdom, the company at London can never carry on the trade with success, because they will always be underfold, by the Dutch, if not by the chambers at other ports.

Then, Sir, as to the chambers, if any such be set up in the north of Scotland, they may, by means of the premiums allowed them, come in for a share of the trade with the Dutch; but why should you put those premiums, or at least, the 3l. per cent. under the management of a company at London? Or why should you confine the 3l. per cent. to the company and the chambers? Why should not every private man, that will risk 500 or 1000l. in this trade, have the same encouragement, so as the whole does not exceed 500,000l. that the publick may be certain what sum it has to pay yearly upon this account? If this had been done, I am persuaded, that many private men would have engaged in the trade, and would have gone to settle at, and fit out busses from, the northern ports of Scotland; where, by being near the proper places for fishing, they might have carried it on at a much less expence than it is possible for the Dutch to

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do; but 10,000l. is too large a sum for most men to invest in such a new and precarious trade, and most men like to have the whole management of what money they employ in trade, nor will any man living in the north of Scotland chuse to have the accounts of his outlet under the inspection of the society of London. Therefore I am much afraid, that this London company will be like the dog in the manger: They can neither carry on the trade themselves, nor will they allow others to carry it on; and I am sure, the company can be of no service to the government, with respect to the discovery or prevention of frauds.

I cannot therefore see, Sir, what occasion we had for a company: I am sure, it will be a cramp upon the trade, rather than of any advantage to it; and it is so evident, that the company must lose by their trade, if they carry on any, that few men will engage in it with that view. I am therefore afraid, that there is some stockjobbing scheme, or some such fraudulent scheme in view of some of those concerned; and if this should at last appear to be the case, or if the company should honestly and fairly engage in the trade, and in a few years exhaust their capital, as they will probably do, it will be such a discouragement as will, for many years, prevent others from engaging in it. For this reason, Sir, I think we should reject the bill now before us, since it is such a one as cannot be amended; and because we cannot propose to have another bill brought in and passed this session, we should address his majesty to order the board of trade to prepare such a scheme against next session, as they may think will be effectual for promoting the white herring fishery, and other fisheries, upon the coasts of Britain and Ireland.

[This] JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

X

The



The following humorous Adventure of a Marriage negotiated by Bill of Exchange, in one of the English Islands in America, was received by a Vessel lately arriv'd from Jamaica. Dated, Kingston, Jan. 26, 1750-1.

A Merchant originally come from London, having acquired a great fortune in that island, concluded with himself he could not be happy in the enjoyment of it, unless he shared it with a woman of merit; and knowing none to his fancy, he resolved to write to a worthy correspondent of his at London. He knew no other stile than that he used in his trade; therefore, treating affairs of love as he did his business, after giving his friend in a letter several commissions, and reserving this for the last, he went on thus: "Item, seeing that I have taken a resolution to marry, and that I do not find a suitable match for me here, do not fail to send by next ship bound hither, D a young woman of the qualification and form following: As for a portion, I demand none; let her be of an honest family; between 20 and 25 years of age; of a middle stature, and well proportioned; her face agreeable, her temper mild, her character blameless, her health good, and her constitution strong enough to bear the change of the climate, that there may be no occasion to look out for a second thro' lack of the first, soon after she comes to hand; which must be provided against as much as possible, considering the great distance, and the dangers of the sea. If she arrives, and conditioned as above said, with the present letter indorsed by you, or, at least, an attested copy thereof, that there may be no mistake or imposition; I hereby oblige and engage myself to satisfy the said letter, by marrying the bearer at 15 days sight. In witness whereof I subscribe this, &c."

The London correspondent read over and over the odd article, which put the future spouse on the same foot with the bales of goods he was to send to his friend; and after admiring the prudent exactness of the A American, and his laconick stile, in enumerating the qualifications which he insisted on, he endeavoured to serve him to his mind; and after many inquiries, he judged he had found a lady fit for his purpose, in a young person of a reputable family, but no B fortune; of good humour, and of a polite education; well shaped, and more than tolerably handsome. He made the proposal to her as his friend had directed, and the young gentlewoman, who had no subsistence but from a cross old aunt, who gave her C a great deal of uneasiness, accepted it. A ship bound for that island was then sitting out at Bristol; the gentlewoman went on board the same, together with the bales of goods, being well provided with all necessaries, and particularly with a certificate in due form, and indorsed by the correspondent. She was also included in the invoice, the last article of which ran thus: "Item, a maid of 21 years of age, of the quality, shape, and conditioned as per order; as appears by the affidavits and certificates she has to produce." E Writings, which were thought necessary, to so exact a man as the future husband, were an extract of the parish register; a certificate of her character signed by the curate; an attestation of her neighbours, setting forth that she had for the space of three years lived with an old aunt who was intolerably peevish, and that she had not, during all that time, given her said aunt the least occasion of complaint. And lastly, the goodness of her constitution was certified, after consultation, by four G noted physicians. Before the gentlewoman's departure, the London correspondent sent several letters of advice by other ships to his friend, whereby he informed him, that per such

such a ship he sent him a young woman of such an age, character, and condition, &c. in a word, such as he desired to marry. The letters of advice, the bales, and the gentlewoman, came safe to the port; and our American, who happened to be one ^A of the foremost on the pier at the lady's landing, was charmed to see a handsome person, who having heard him called by his name, told him, "Sir, I have a bill of exchange upon you, and you know that it is not usual for people to carry a great deal ^B of money about them in such a long voyage as I have now made; I beg the favour you will be pleased to pay it." At the same time she gave him his correspondent's letter, on the back of which was writ, "The bearer of this is the spouse you ordered me to send you." "Ha, Madam! said the American, I never yet suffered my bills to be protested, and I swear this shall not be the first: I shall reckon myself the most fortunate of all men, if you allow me to discharge it." "Yes, Sir, replied ^D she, and the more willingly, since I am apprized of your character. We had several persons of honour on board, who knew you very well, and who, during my passage, have answered all the questions I asked them concerning you, in so advantageous a manner, that it has raised in me a perfect esteem for you." This first interview was in a few days after followed by the nuptials, which were very magnificent. The new married couple are satisfied with their happy union made by a bill of ^F exchange, which was the most fortunate that had happened in that island for many years.

We shall here give our Readers the Substance of the second Letter, from a Librarian of Geneva, upon an extraordinary BULL of Pope CLEMENT VI. omitting, for Brevity's Sake, the Introduction, which is a

Recapitulation of what was said in the former. (See p. 67—74.)

The Design of this second Letter is to consider some other Excuses that were suggested, or Evasions that might be invented, in favour of this BULL; in which the Writer proceeds thus.

BEFORE I enter upon the subject, I must necessarily give a little analysis of this bull. It has two parts; the first concerns the vows that the king and queen of France may have made, and may make for the future. The other relates to the oaths, by which they might have engaged themselves to any thing.

"We readily acquiesce to your desires, says the pope. Wherefore, inclined to favour your requests, we grant an indulgence, by these presents, as well to you as to your successors, kings and queens of France, that the confessor that each of you shall chuse, may commute into other works of piety, the vows which you may have already made, or may make hereafter, (except only the vows of beyond-sea, of visiting the churches of the blessed Peter and Paul, of chastity and continence,) as also power to commute the oaths by you taken, or to be taken for the future by you and them, which you cannot conveniently keep."

I kept to this last article in my foregoing letter, as being what is most striking in the bull. However, if you think proper, we will say something also of the vows, were it only out of mere curiosity. Upon this head we cannot complain of the too great indulgence of the pope. On the contrary, he seems too rigid in the cases excepted from the dispensation.

I own to you, Sir, I could not have guessed the reason of these exceptions, nor conceived any thing of it, had I not an opportunity of conversing with a learned ecclesi-

astick, who lived a long time at Rome, and very well knows the stile and the practices of that church. We read over the bull together. I observed to him my surprize at the pope's seeming to concern himself so much for the voyage beyond-sea, or the croisades; and that I thought they were no longer in question in the 14th century, but must have been entirely ceased. He answered me, that the three articles excepted in the bull might be an antient form, which, having began in the time of the croisades, might have been continued in the Roman datary by a kind of rote of the secretaries. But besides this, he added, that in the time of Clement VI. the popes had not altogether laid aside the thoughts of the conquest of the Holy Land, that this devout chimera still ran in their heads, and that this pope had brought king John into a new project of a croisade; which, however, could not be executed.

The second case excepted in the dispensation seems much less important; it is of a vow to go to Rome on pilgrimage, *ad limina apostolorum*, that is, to visit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul. My ecclesiastick gave me the following reason, why the pope would not remit this vow: "The popes, said he, have always looked upon this proceeding of the princes as of great consequence. They have understood it as a kind of homage paid them by crowned heads. By this journey of devotion they seemed to acknowledge the superiority of the pope, and the authority of the holy see." Do you not believe, Sir, that, besides this abbé's reason for urging the vow, those sort of pilgrimages brought a great deal of money to Rome, especially when they were princes whom devotion brought thither?

Finally, the vow of chastity and continence, is also excepted from those that the king's confessor had

power to commute. This exception also is difficult to be accounted for, in whatever manner it be understood. The prince called to the crown might before have made a vow of celibacy. I think, from the moment he ascended the throne, he ought to be released from that vow, that he might have children to succeed him. Another supposition is, that the king and queen, out of a devotion very common at that time, might have made a vow, tho' married, to live in continence. But neither did this vow suit the sovereign princes, and the pope ought immediately to absolve them from it, should they even have had children already, and that, because death might take them away from them. He ought not then to refuse the king's confessor the power of dispensing with this vow, or at least commuting it, as well as so many others.

The abbé to whom I started these difficulties, answered them, by observing to me, that the popes had always looked upon the vow of chastity as one of the most sacred and most respectable. In regard to the inconveniency there would be in making the sovereigns observe it, he represented to me, that tho' the holy father excepts in his bull this vow, and some others, he did not think for that reason that they ought to be inviolable. He only meant by it, that it was not for the king's confessor to dispense with them, because he reserved those cases to himself.

After this little commentary, which I am sure, Sir, will not displease you, let us come to the important point, which is that of the oaths. If you have found the holy father a little scrupulous in granting a dispensation for certain vows, which seem to you of no great consequence, you will find him more tractable upon the rest: Full power to the confessors of the kings of France, in perpetuity, to absolve them from their

their oaths, when they should be never so little incommoded by them. Here is no exception, no limitation, as in respect to the vows: They are disengaged from their oaths for some works of piety, that shall be prescribed to them by a confessor of A their own chusing.

Nothing is more commodious for the princes, whom the pope has a mind to favour, than a like decision. But it is purely what is vague in it, which has made you think it required a new examination. One B can hardly believe, that the head of the church should have exposed himself to such a degree. Perhaps this bull offends us only because we do not well understand it. Might it not receive a good sense? You have conversed, you say, with some of your C friends about it. They have turned it every way to try to make something tolerable of it, and you have taken upon you to be, as it were, the reporter, to communicate to me all that came into their minds upon it.

The first doubt which the singularity of this act raised in you, concerns its authentickness. You ask me therefore, whether it may not be a counterfeit piece? You desire to know from whence he that has given it to the publick, had it. No- E thing can be more fair than this method. We should always be very sure of a fact, before we pretend to explain it.

In answer, therefore, I shall observe, first, that there might be some ground for your scruple, had it been F any protestant controversist who had drawn this odious bull out of darkness. But I think that having it from the hand of a Benedictine, it cannot be suspected by us. It is true, some charters, which had been produced by those monks, great G searchers into old titles, have been more than once distrusted; but it

was when those pieces, which they gave for ancient, were donations in favour of their order. The bull in question is not of that kind, and it does not concern them. They rather were concerned to suppress it for the honour of their church, than to expose it to all the world.

To satisfy you entirely, Dom Luke d'Acheri tells us from whence he had the brief, viz. from a manuscript preserved by the Benedictines of St. Florent at Saumur, which is a collection of bulls granted by several popes in favour of the kings of France *. This monk is not the only one who has mentioned this piece. John du Tillet, well known among the historians of France, had given the substance of it 100 years before the Benedictine. We have a work of his, intitled, An account of the kings of France, their crown and house. In an inventory he gives us of the privileges and indulgences granted to the kings of France by the popes, we find this title, "A bull D from pope Clement VI. giving power to the confessors of king John and queen Joan his wife, to commute the vows by them made, and oaths, into other works of charity. Du Tillet was chief register of the parliament of Paris, and had examined all the records of it. He has led us there- E fore to the spring-head, and pointed out the very trunk where this original bull is locked up †.

You go farther, and add, that it is likely Dom Luke d'Acheri, who was the first that gave this bull entire, did not look upon it in so bad a light as we. If he had thought it so ignominious for his church, he would have been aware, you say, of making it known, without necessity. But this objection proves at most, that the Benedictine wanted a little prudence, and was more touched with the pleasure of discovering anecdotes, than with the honour of the holy see.

After

* *Spicilegium*, tom. 4, p. 21. † In the trunk marked within, Bullæ papales, quamplurima privilegia & facultates regibus concessa continentes. Du Tillet, *last ditior*, 1607, p. 442.

After all, his reserve would have been of no great service, since du Tillot had already said, long before, in brief, what the bull contained. But from the open manner in which he has published this brief, you conclude that he gave it some softened sense. But you will own, Sir, that on this supposition he was very wrong not to communicate to the publick, in a little note, that favourable explanation, which would have taken off all the scandal.— That which he has not done, you and your friends have undertaken.

You have, first of all, contrived a turn of phrase, which would diminish a little the blow the bull gives to sound morals; which is, to refer what it says of the oaths to the vows of which it had spoken, and not to the treaties or the promises the king had made. According to this, the vows and the oaths would not be two different articles. The pope's decision would be reduced only to this, that the confessor might commute the vows even made with an oath. But the construction of the Latin text cannot bear this palliative. Pray consult the original *. I send you the bull entire, because you tell me that you have not any longer at your disposal M. de la Chapelle's work, where it is inserted.

Vows and oaths in the general are two things, which should not be confounded, and which even very rarely meet together. Every one knows, that a vow is a religious promise made to the Lord, which is generally done on asking some favour, as the cure of a disease, the success of an undertaking, &c. And they acquit themselves of it afterwards, to testify their gratitude. "A vow, says M. Barbeirac, is an engagement into which we enter directly towards God, and a voluntary engagement whereby we impose on our-

selves, of our own mere motion, the necessity of doing certain things, to which, without it, we should not have been obliged, at least precisely and determinately. A vow differs from an oath, in as much as this principally and directly relates to some man to whom it is made, calling God to witness to what we have engaged ourselves †."

I own however, that a man to make his vow still more solemn, and to bind himself more, might add an oath to it. He might declare, that, in case he should not execute what he had engaged to do, he was ready to submit to all the divine vengeance. What follows from thence? That this vow ought to be inviolable. And on your supposition this is precisely that from which the pope disengages the prince the most easily. If the question be a simple vow to go on pilgrimage to Rome, the pope refuses the king's confessor the power to commute it: But for any other vow where an oath has intervened, he gives him authority to annul it, if the king finds it ever so little inconvenient. You will own, Sir, that this is a fine decision, and very proper to salve the honour of the pontiff! And indeed, du Tillot and d'Acheri have taken care not to confound thus the vows and oaths. Both of them make two separate articles of them. Here is the title which the Benedictine has put to the bull, "That the confessor to the king and queen may commute their vows and their oaths ‡."

After all, say you, there is no mention made in this bull either of conventions, or alliances, or any thing like it. Why therefore should it be charged with having served the kings of France to violate the faith of treaties? But, Sir, when it speaks of the oaths which they and their successors could not conveniently keep,

* It should have been in the bull, *Indulgemus ut confessor valeat cummutare in alia operum pietatis, vota etiam cum juramento; whereas it is, nec non juramenta, that is, We grant him the power to commute the vows, as also the oaths.* † Cumberland's translation, *ib.* 9. § 16. note 4. ‡ *Quod confessor potest mutare vota & juramenta eorum.*

keep, this can be understood only of the obligatory oaths, whereby we have engaged ourselves to something. An oath very often signifies a promise made with an oath. It is a short way of speaking, common to all languages. When we speak, A for example, of an oath of fidelity, it is plain that we mean thereby the promise that any one has made to be faithful.

You offer still another argument to prove, that the question here is not of treaties or promises. The bull B says, that the vows and the oaths made by the king may be commuted into *other works of piety*. You lay a great stress upon the word *other*. Treaties upon political affairs are not works of piety. It must be said, therefore, either that the pope has C expressed himself altogether improperly, or that the dispensation concerns solely the vows accompanied with an oath.

It must be owned, Sir, that this last turn is contrived with great subtilty. However, I believe it is not D very difficult to answer it. It may be said, that these words, *into other works of piety*, relate principally to the vows, but they may likewise be relative to the promises supported by an oath. Every one knows, that an oath is an act of religion, a branch E of adoration, a manner of invoking the name of God. There is therefore no reason to be surpris'd at the bull's ranging it among the works or the acts of piety. The popes have even a great interest in putting the oaths always in that class. It is by F looking on them in this light that they have drawn to themselves the cognizance of those cases.

Here is a remark of M. Barbeirac's proper to confirm what I have advanced. "The christian princes, says he, often charged the bishops G with the cognizance of the validity of oaths, and with the dispensation of those which they should find null.

It has thereby happened, that an oath is one of the things whereby the ecclesiasticks have most advanced their temporal interest, and incroached upon the rights of the magistrates. The use of an oath was introduced into most of the affairs of life, and as the ecclesiasticks cunningly seized the right of judging of the validity of oaths, they drew on themselves, by this means, all civil causes *".

This, if I remember right, is all that you have communicated to me, to discharge this bull of what appears odious at the first reading. One cannot plead better for it than you, conjointly with your friends, have done. Had you had a pension from Rome, you would not have employed yourself in it with more zeal. But it is nobler in you to have done it in a disinterested manner, and in favour of the head of a religion opposite to yours. Not to be behind-hand with you in generosity, I am going to supply what you have omitted, and to furnish you with two or three very specious turns to serve as a varnish to the bull.

I take the first of these palliatives from the translation which M. de la Chapelle has given us of it. Would you have believed, Sir, that the reporter of the bull should be the very person to furnish wherewithal to make its apology? In the mean time the scandal almost entirely disappears in his version. "We grant by these presents, (he makes the pope say) that the confessor of the king and the queen may commute into other works of piety, the vows already made, or to be made, except only the vows of beyond-sea, of visiting the churches of the blessed Peter and Paul, of chastity, and of continence, as well as the oaths by them taken or to be taken for the future, which they cannot conveniently keep."

Pray observe, that in this manner of translating, the oaths are ranged among the cases excepted out of the dis-

* Barbeirac upon Puffendorff, p. 483.

dispensation. The translator has observed in it the same regimen, and has distinguished those two articles by a single comma. See how M. de la Chapelle makes the pope say quite the contrary to what he expressed in his brief. If you consult the original, you will see with the first cast of the eye, that the oaths are plainly included in the dispensation, and not in the exceptions or the reserved cases.

Another more specious argument in favour of the bull, and which has also slipped you, is, that this dispensation seems to be conditional, and to have a limitation which saves all. The king's confessor is to make use of it only conformable to the will of God, and only so far as it shall have nothing contrary to the salvation of the king and queen. *Indulgemus, ut confessor valeat commutare vota— nec non juramenta—in alia opera pietatis, prout secundum Deum, & animarum salutem viderit convenire.* This corrective seems sufficient for us not to be any longer warranted to say, that the bull furnishes the kings of France with a most easy expedient to violate the faith of treaties. A wise confessor, who shall be attentive to these last words, will not absolve the king from his oath without great precautions. When he shall consult the will of God and the interests of the prince's salvation, he cannot abuse the power which is put into his hands.

See, Sir, whether I do not furnish means of defence, which are at least as good as yours, I mean as dazzling; for as for solidity, they have no more than the foregoing. Weigh well the terms of the bull, and you will see that this limitation, which at first sight seems so specious, falls only upon the choice of the works of piety which the confessor shall impose upon the prince, to compensate for the vows and the oaths, from which he shall absolve him. This restriction cannot regard the

dispensation itself, unless you will say, that it takes away with one hand what it has given with the other. This then is, probably, what the holy father meant: Perceiving how odious the violation of a treaty backed by an oath would appear, and that upon so slight a pretence as that of the bare inconveniency which the king might suffer by it, he acquaints the confessor, that he is to take good heed to impose on the king, in those cases, good works really pleasing to God, for instance, alms large enough to make a kind of compensation, according to Daniel's exhortation to Nebuchadnezzar, Redeem thy sins by alms. Now for a sin of the nature of perjury, there requires giving abundantly to the poor.

When I had found out this explication, I flattered myself with having hit the mark. In the conversation which I had with my abbé, which I have mentioned to you already, I did not fail to communicate my conjecture to him, and even with a sort of confidence. But he fell a laughing, and answered me, that if I had been better acquainted with the forms of the Roman chancery, I should not have put myself to the expence of fixing precise ideas to those expressions. They are merely phrases of stile, said he to me, and which ought not to be insisted on.

When I had gotten this key, I no longer puzzled myself about those little forms. I left the out-works to come to the body of the place. I asked him how he understood this dispensation from the oaths which might a little incommode the king? He frankly owned to me that it was an inexplicable enigma to him, and that he did not comprehend it. I might have answered him, that the bull did not sin in obscurity, that, on the contrary, its fault was having spoken too plain.

I believe, Sir, that thus it is that you judge of it now, and that after the little discussion in which you have engaged

engaged me, it appears evident to you, that the bull excuses the kings of France from keeping their oaths when they find them a little inconvenient, and that by the help of a little equivalent in works of piety, they may infringe them in surety of conscience. This pope believed that he gratified king John by thus making perjury smooth to him.

M. Barbeirac, in his notes upon Puffendorff, has quoted a fine passage from Libanius, which explains how men may sometimes come to abandon themselves to perjury. His thought is, that there is but a small number of them who commit this crime out of a principle of impiety. The greatest number reckon upon the infinite mercy of God, which they flatter themselves will be extended even to perjurers. There are some men, who seeing their affairs desperate, and that they have but one single expedient left to bring themselves out of trouble, venture an oath. They raise to themselves an illusion thereupon, and flatter themselves that by sacrifices, vows and offerings they may obtain from heaven the pardon of this false oath. After all, the punishment for perjury is a distant evil, and the disorder of their affairs is an evil which requires an immediate remedy *. If this heathen orator could have seen the bull of Clement VI. what would he have said of this easy manner of commuting oaths, when they are never so little inconvenient?

Among the antient Romans, the pontiffs had sometimes a right to absolve vows, and to take cognizance of oaths. In certain cases they believed that they might commute them, and settle the value of them. But they were generally timorous persons, whom the least scruple stopped. Their successors have known how to decide these sort of questions more boldly, witness our Clement. This cunning man, in case the kings

April. 1751.

of France had bound themselves by indissoluble knots, did not stand to untie them by little and little. It does not appear that, to disengage those princes, he made use of St. Peter's keys; but luckily calling to mind, that the successors of that chief of the apostles are also furnished with two swords, he drew one of them, and cut at once the Gordian knot. I am, &c.

Here follows an entire copy of this remarkable Bull, as mentioned in the preceding letter.

A BRIEF from Pope CLEMENT VI. in Favour of JOHN King of France, and Queen JOAN.

Quod Confessor potest mutare Vota, & Juramenta eorum.

CLEMENS Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, carissimis in Christo filiis, Joanni Regi & Joannæ Reginae Franciæ illustribus, Salutem & apostolicam benedictionem. Votis vestris libenter annuimus, iis præcipue per quæ, sicut piè desideratis, pacem, & salutem animæ, Deo propitio, consequi valeatis. Hinc est quod nos vestris supplicationibus inclinati, vobis & successoribus vestris, regibus & reginis Franciæ, qui pro tempore fuerint, ac vestrum & eorum cuilibet, auctoritate apostolica, tenore præsentium, in perpetuum indulgemus, ut confessor religiosus, vel secularis, quem vestrum & eorum quilibet duxerit eligendum, vota per vos forsitan jam emissa, ac per vos & successores vestros in posterum emittenda, ultramarino, ac beatorum Petri & Pauli apostolorum, ac castitatis & continentiæ votis duntaxat exceptis; nec non juramenta per vos præstita, & per vos & eos præstanda in posterum, quæ vos & illi servare commodè non possëtis, vobis & eis commutare valeat in alia opera pietatis, prout secundum Deum, & animarum vestrarum, & eorum salutem viderit expedire. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ

Y

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concessionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attentare præsumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, & beatorum Petri & Pauli apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum.

Datum Avinioni XII. calend.

Maji, anno nono.

From the London Gazetteer.

To the Right Worshipful FOOL of Great-Britain.

The humble Remonstrance and Petition of the SPIRITS ;

Sheweth,

THAT tho' sundry demerits may be pleaded to justify an indictment or presentment against your petitioners, the blame of all the mischiefs said to be occasioned by them, ought to be laid at the door of the weak or evil-minded wretches that abuse them ; for notwithstanding they are of a very sharp, petulant constitution, yet they never injure any but such as try their temper too often, or provoke them beyond measure.

That tho' multitudes of the lower class of people, besides too many of a better rank, have been guilty of great misdemeanors, both with regard to themselves and their neighbours, for want of being sufficiently upon their guard against your petitioners ; yet such evils ought no more to be charged to their account, who are but passive instruments or ingredients, than the sword of a man who kills his fellow creature for a point of honour, ought to be indicted for murder, or the rope which puts an end to the troubles of him that hangs himself in a fit of melancholy or despair.

That your petitioners humbly apprehend there is a plot hatching against them, the true nature and full extent of which they are not yet informed of. They acknowledge it very necessary that some methods should be taken to make the people

of this land deal fairly and safely with them ; but at the same time they make bold to remonstrate, that they ought not to have harder measure than some of their relations of less fiery qualities, who have nothing else to urge in their behalf, but that they dispatch those who abuse them only in about half the time that your petitioners do it.

That drunkenness being a crime exceeding detrimental to civil society, it ought to be punished, without respect of persons, or regard to the liquor wherewith a man intoxicates himself.

That the state suffers more prejudice from the intemperance of m—g—s, f—n—s, p—y c—rs, ad—s, g—ls, and others in publick stations, than from the drunkenness of coblers, porters, car-men, &c. and if so, then it is good logick to conclude, that wine ought to be prohibited rather than geneva, &c.

That the abuse of any thing is no argument for its being prohibited or loaded with high duties, otherwise it would be requisite to lay a heavy tax on beef, plumb pudding, custard, and ragoo's, because many great and middling folks shorten their days by cramming themselves too much therewith, as all honest eminent physicians can attest and demonstrate.

That gold and silver ought not to be banished the commonwealth, because one may find abundance of men of all ranks and degrees, who would not scruple to sell their country, and barter all that is good and praiseworthy in the sight of God and man for it.

That all reformatons should begin at the head, otherwise the tail never can be kept in order.

That most of the unhappy females that ply about the streets of this metropolis, owe their ruin to wine-bibbers, and seldom or never let themselves out to gin-drinkers, till the former have cast them off.

Where-

Wherefore your petitioners humbly beg your worship to take the premises into your serious consideration, and draw such consequences therefrom, as in your great wisdom you shall judge proper.

And your petitioners, as in duty A bound, will ever pray, &c.

The FOLLY of Persons priding themselves upon their noble Descent, without Means to support it: In the Story of CLEORA.

I WAS the only daughter of a half-pay captain; my father was of the younger branch of a very poor noble family, and my mother a distant relation before marriage, but had no fortune. As I was their only child, they spared no cost on my education; and if my circumstances were to have been judged by the manner in which I was brought up, no one would have imagined but that I was to have had 5000l. at least, to my portion; but instead of this, I had not the least prospect of a sixpenny piece from any relation or friend whatever. My poor father used often to comfort himself with saying, that as his Cleora was nobly born, he was resolved she should have an education suitable to her birth. But, alas! when I was about 22, in one month I lost both father and mother, and had nothing to support me but my genteel education, and nothing to boast of but the nobility of my parentage. I was now at a great loss what to do; for as I was bred to no trade, nor inured to any service, I seemed to be excluded from the two only means to get my bread. While I was revolving this in my mind, a maiden aunt of mine, by my father's side, who had for many years been starving genteely on a small annuity, invited me to her house. She was one of those people who cloath and feed themselves with the thoughts of their nobility: And as I frequently expressed my desire of getting my live-

lihood, either by binding myself to some genteel business, or by serving some lady as her maid, she as often flew in a passion, and told me, there had not been a trade in her family for these 200 years, and she had rather see me starve than go to service. I thought this an odd way of reasoning; for, proud as she seemed to be, she was mean enough to solicit, and accept of private charities, her annuity being but 15l. a year. She had a part of a house to herself; her parlour was elegantly furnished, her buffet adorned with several pieces of old family plate; and, I verily believe, she would rather have wanted bread (which, by the bye, she very often did) than have sold a tea-spoon that had the family arms upon it. But, alas! how different was that part of her furniture which was out of sight! For while her parlour looked like that of a princess, her bedchamber resembled that of a beggar. Her whole conversation was the genealogy of her family; and all her thoughts seemed to be taken up in considering how she should conceal her poverty, and at the same time convince the world she was nobly born. In this splendid distress I spent a twelvemonth, and heartily tired I was of my situation. For my aunt, tho' she had too much pride to let me serve any body else, suffered me, nay, often obliged me to do things, which the lowest maid-servants think beneath them. And while she kindly entertained me on charity, as she called it, she frequently made use of my living with her, as an argument to procure bounties from her friends. This I could not bear, and was resolved to leave her at any rate; but in endeavouring to avoid this poor, proud, mean, well-born lady, I narrowly escaped an evil of a more dreadful nature; for as I was young, not ugly, and evidently in distress, a gentleman that lodged opposite to us, having, as I afterwards found, fixed on me as a prey, took an opportunity,

portunity, when my aunt was gone a visiting, or rather begging, seeing me at the door, artfully to begin an acquaintance, which a correspondence soon improved into something like friendship. He extorted complaints from me, seemingly entered into my distress, pitied me, and protested that he loved me; and, alas! I almost believed him, which I really think, if I know myself, was more owing to my miserable situation, than any motive of liking to him: However, as I thought I could not be more unhappy, I one day resolved, tho' with fear and trembling, to throw myself at once into his protection, and trust to his generosity; this I had promised him, and this I should have certainly done, had I not received a letter from him that very afternoon to justify my fears, and convince me, that instead of a protector, I had only found a betrayer. But here, in the height of my misery from this disappointment, an accident of an extraordinary kind relieved me from my distress. My good aunt returning home about five, disappointed of a dinner where she went, desired me to broil the remains of a pound of mutton chops, left the preceding day; but as she said her grand pappa, my lord —, was very fond of shallots with roast mutton, she ordered me to fetch some, and put a halfpenny into my hand for that purpose; for as she knew the alliances of her family for 100 years, so she was also particularly acquainted with their respective tastes, with which she constantly entertained me; and, as I suppose, to prove, that people who were nobly born, were formed of different materials from the vulgar; a thing she herself verily believed. — I went on my errand to the next herb shop, where the woman, who had always taken me for a servant, thinking I deserved a better place, gave me a bill of the universal register-office, then just set up, which, after reading, unexperienced as I was in life, I determined to apply to for relief; and as distress makes even our sex bold, I went and entered myself for a nursery maid's place, and by this means, in a week, I got into a very good family; nor had I been a month in my nursery before my lady discharged her own maid, and being acquainted with my story, generously preferred me to attend upon herself. I now began to feel a real joy after the danger I had avoided from my lover, and to see that ridiculous creature, my aunt, with the highest contempt. What a change of situation was here! from pride, poverty, idleness, nastiness, and misery, supported only by the consideration of being nobly born, to that of being honestly and usefully employed, kindly treated, possessing every convenience and comfort of life, and nothing to rob me of my happiness but the thought of being a servant. Alas! what a bugbear has false pride made service to our sex! For my own part, the only difference I consider between mistress and servant is but the name; for as to happiness, they are or may be upon a footing. It is often said, that one misfortune generally treads upon the heels of another; but I have never heard the same acknowledged of good fortune. But this only shews that the world in general are more ready to complain of what they suffer, than to acknowledge what they enjoy. I am very ready to say, I esteem my removal from my aunt into service as a happiness; as I must say the same of my removal from that happy service, to that of marrying a worthy tradesman, who tho' he has no nobility of blood to boast, yet, if honour is justly defined to be honesty of heart, in that excellent quality he is exceeded by none. I can say no more but that I am happy: But, what would make one laugh, I received a letter full of resentment from my aunt, in which she charged me with dis-

dishonouring her family by marrying a tradesman; and said she was resolved not to take any notice of me, do any thing for me, or give me a morsel of bread if I was starving. The great happiness I found in perseverance, is the reason why I would A persuade all parents to educate their children in proportion to their circumstances, and assure all those of my sex, that labour under the prejudices of education, whose minds are poisoned with false pride, that industry generally meets with success; that in England, service is no slavery; nor is it any disgrace, but rather an honour to any one, be their birth or education what it will, to be a servant, when it becomes necessary for their support; for sure, nothing can be shameful that is honest. The C rooting this false pride from their heads, would preserve thousands from destruction.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I LITTLE thought, after so notable a defence as I had made for chanting * against *Paul Distinct*, ever to see any so daring, as to enter the lists again; I so effectually confounded the old fellow, with the *rationale* of it, that he durst never show his head since; at least, if he has done it, it has been under a different name; for, to tell you the truth, I do not know what to make of *Zachariah Ferwent*; I sometimes think he has too much of *Old Paul* in him, to be any other than he: They neither of them deal in any thing but *reason*, and there is a strange resemblance in their manner of thinking: But be that as it will, whether he be *Paul's* second, or *Paul* himself, I am resolved now to make an end of him for ever: I am sure, he intended G in his heart to do no less by me and my friends, when he levelled at us that unconscionable blow, which

had like to have done our business, and of which I was several weeks before I could recover: To all the rest I could say something that was pretty and well conceited, with the help of my good friend Dr. Bisse; but when he threw in that home question—"I dare put it to the warmest advocate for chanting, whether he should not know better, than so to prefer a suit to the king, or to a lord," my heart misgave me at once; I found that in vain was it to apply to B either the *rationale* or to *custom*, to help me to give a direct answer;—so to work I set my brains, how to get off of this ugly business; and at length, after several weeks intense meditation in vain, and being very near giving it over several times, at last it jumped into my head on a sudden, as I was one day returning in good spirits from courting—I do not hold (observe me) that I am obliged to give him quite a direct answer, because he stated the question his own way; but I shall give D him one, notwithstanding, to the purpose, and which will shew, that singing is not so inconsistent with petitioning as he would make us believe. In a word then, I can tell him; whatever it be to a lord, a song has often been thought the best way to prefer E a suit to a lady;

*Souvent, pour attendre un coeur,
Il ne faut qu'une Chansonnette †.*

Thus much may serve, then, for that devilish, troublesome, impertinent question of his. And now I must take my turn, and question him; and I will undertake to put cases to him, in which let him deny that chanting is most agreeable, if he can. To begin then,—what can be more suitable to the impression that the recital of the commandments should make upon us, than at the end of every one to sing the petition, "Lord, have mercy upon us, and in-

* See all on this subject, in our Mag. for 1750, p. 363, 462, 507. And in our Mag. for Feb. last, p. 77. † *Brunettes par Ballard.*

incline our hearts to keep this law?" Is not this better calculated ten times, to dispose us to have a serious and due regard for them, and to lay us under a hearty sense and conviction that it is no light matter to trespass against any of them, than if we delivered the same in a dull praying frame, and in a *bumble suppliant strain*?—Is it not undeniable too, that the *seriousness* of any one's belief is much more naturally expressed by *singing* the Creed, than by *saying* it, and is it not unquestionably promoted and impressed by it? This is so plain to me, that it is matter of astonishment, how they come not to chant the lessons too, as well as this; I am sure, it would be as much more to edification, in this case, as in the others. I think therefore it was a great omission in them not to do it, and indeed the scheme of chanting, to say the truth, is not quite compleat, and of a piece without it.

Having now so plainly shewn instances where it is, and might still further be of so evident suitableness; and also, tho' it is indeed a trifling manner of putting up our prayers, that still it is far from being inconsistent with the notion of petitioning, as he would have it; I shall further add, that there is an use in its very triflingness. All men are not of a serious turn, and nothing could be more disagreeable to some mens tempers and states than to pray with all the circumstances of a devout and rightly affected mind; to do this is vastly inconvenient to an indevout temper, and the more like *in earnest* it is done, the less it agrees with a loose and trifling worshipper, or with a mere formalist.—And are not these, which are in such numbers, to be at all considered? Now chanting is of vast service to such, in taking off that which is disagreeable to them in prayer, and in making it pass off so *insensibly*, that they no longer say, *what a weariness is it?* And this prevents that nausea they have to it, by mixing it to their palates, and qualifying it for their stomachs—they can away with the prayers thus fitted to their temper; and nobody knows how many worshippers we are beholden to this contrivance for. Even the grand enemy of all to prayer, if we may believe Gregory of Tours, can join in them in this dress; who tells us, in the Life of St. Nicetio, bishop of Trevers, that the devil being once got into a deacon who was performing service, fell to chanting for life, and would fain have bore a bob with them, but the bishop, who discovered him by his voice, would not let him, but thus took him to do for his officiousness, *Sileat, sileat, nec præsumat canere justitiæ inimicus*: How much then is this fitted to promote and further our service, and not to prejudice it; as my antagonist would artfully suggest? I doubt not then but I have said enough to

satisfy those who are friends to it, and that my arguments are sufficient to hold them steady: Indeed, I am confident that nothing can move them from their principles; and with this we must comfort ourselves, and be content—for, alas! there is no hopes of seeing chanting come into general esteem, or that we should come one and all to have an high opinion of it, without some other things, to favour and besfriend it, were believed, and we could see the old gainful tales prevail again, of

Bloated souls, in smoaky durance
hung, [tongue,
Like a Westphalia gammon or neat's,
To be redeem'd with masses and a song.

Quack medicines must be supported with quack contrivances to bring them in request.—But these are times of too much light, to hope so to gain more ground—but not however of so general light, but we may hope to keep that we have.

Yours, *Timothy Squal.*

From the Remembrancer, March 30.

On the Death and Character of the Prince of WALES. (See p. 138, 139.)

SUCH sudden, surprizing and overwhelming calamities, do sometimes burst in upon us, as no fence of manhood or resolution is able to withstand: And when such calamities are national, weakness then grows contagious; the same characters of infirmity are graven on every face; and none preserve any measure of fortitude but such as are the disgrace of the species, malignants and insensibles.

Of this nature,—but I need not specify a visitation which has so recently befallen us, which has agitated every passion, penetrated every heart, absorbed every other affliction, and sent up one universal groan from the whole community—the wound is yet bleeding: The surprise and astonishment of the stroke scarce over: Our ears yet ring with the doleful news: Our blood runs cold with the horror it occasioned: The imagination is awake to no other idea: And every new light it appears in, only serves to diversify our anguish.

And as in the lowest instances of familiar life, impressions of the same forcible kind are hard to bear, so they are as hard to efface. The shafts of sorrow are all bearded: Where they penetrate, there they fasten; in striving to extract them we but enlarge the wound: And let the hand be ever so delicate, we sink under the operation.

The tender passions, besides, make their approaches to us, in the forms of the Graces, if not of the Virtues; and, captivated by their appearance, the most milky natures

natures not only open their bosoms to receive them, but foster them there, as the most endeared and most endearing guests.

On this mournful occasion, then, we are not to wonder if our eyes and hearts overflow without reserve, if we presume there is something meritorious in our transports, and that instead of blushing for the uncontrollable expressions of sorrow and affection which follow his equally beloved, honoured and lamented name, we should grow proud of our affliction, and think ourselves best adorned with our tears.

For as the condescending sweetness of his manner and address enchanted all who had the honour to approach him; so that sweetness arose from a genial source of benevolence and philanthropy which seemed inexhaustible. How many individuals has his charity relieved? How many his munificence rewarded? How many families whose well-being depended on his bounty, are already in sack-cloth and ashes for his irreparable loss? How high a place had he assigned the arts and sciences in his esteem? What royal notions had he entertained of royal magnificence; how studiously had he weighed and considered the difficulties and distresses of this country; how anxiously had he sought a suitable remedy for them? And how thoroughly determined was he, to apply it when found, if ever the power of applying it fell into his hands!

Even the very foibles and blemishes of his character and conduct, when traced to their origin, admit of such a kind of palliation, as falls very little short of praise; for they proceeded manifestly from an over-ardent desire to please and to excel, from too fond and eager a passion for glory, and too impatient an ambition to be distinguished as much by his importance and usefulness, as by his birth, rank and expectations; which it was no otherwise in his power to be, than as he had the dexterity and ingenuity to create his own opportunities.

In our whole story, we find but one heir-apparent, like him hurried off in the meridian of his life, when all the hopes of the publick centered in him; and who, like him also, was every way disposed to graft the honour and happiness of himself and his posterity, upon the honour and happiness of his people.

And tho' his lamp expired in the ordinary way, yet as it never blazed brighter, or promised more comfort to a nation, than when it was nearly burned out, the suddenness of its extinction was so much the more sensibly felt, and the darkness we were as suddenly surrounded with, was so much the more terrifying.

A disconsolate widow;—a group of helpless innocents;—a circle of sympathizing friends;—and every other corre-

sponding expletive of sorrow and dismay, are not unfrequently seen in the house of mourning;—but with such peculiar aggravations as in the awful case before us, no where, perhaps, under heaven.

His royal highness has left a numerous, lovely offspring (God be praised) which may serve as a mound between us and confusion. The prince, his eldest son, who inherits all his claims and all his virtues, is now the proper object of our concern, affection, wishes, prayers, vows and endeavours: And in devoting our best services to him, we shall best discharge our duties to the memory of his dear, departed father, and to the commonwealth.

The author of the Westminster Journal of the same date, likewise paid his tribute to the memory of the Prince, in a very affecting essay, which he concludes thus: That the life of his majesty, the most gracious of princes, may long continue, is the wish of every protestant Briton. May it prevent the necessity of a regency, and the crown descend upon the head of a grandson of George II. in the full maturity of manhood! But as this is more than we dare promise ourselves from the age his majesty has already happily attained to, and especially from reflecting on the event which we now deplore, the sincere grief of Britons, for the loss of Frederick prince of Wales, is, in this respect, justifiable.

The King of Sweden being lately dead, and the Succession to that Kingdom being an Affair of some Intricacy to most People, we imagine the following Account of that Succession, and of the Family of the late King, as likewise the Declaration made and signed by the new King, in full Senate, upon his Accession, will not be disagreeable to our Readers.

Frederick, late king of Sweden, and Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, eldest son of Charles Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and Mary Amelia, sister of Cassimir duke of Courland, was born in 1676; and in 1699, married Louisa Dorothea Sophia, daughter of Frederick king of Prussia, who dying without issue in 1705, he married the princess Eleonora, youngest daughter of Charles XI. late king of Sweden, who on her brother Charles XII. being killed before Fredericks hall in Norway, Dec. 21, 1718, was elected by the states queen of Sweden, on condition of restoring them their antient rites and liberties; and she resigning the crown in favour of her consort in 1720, he was elected king of Sweden, and crowned, May 3, 1721, on the like conditions agreed to by the queen, of lodging both the legislative and executive power in the states, and leaving the prince

little

little more than the name of a king. He succeeded his father in the Landgraviate of Hesse Cassel in 1729, and his consort, queen Eleonora, died without issue in 1741.

The princess Hedwig Sophia, eldest sister of Charles XII. married Frederick duke of Holstein-Gottorp, by whom she had issue Charles Frederick, born April 29, 1700. He married Anne Patrowna, eldest daughter of the Czar Peter the Great, by his second wife Catharine, by whom he had issue Charles Peter Ulrick, born Feb. 27, 1727, who consequently was heir to the crown of Sweden, and so declared by the states on his father's death. But the Czarina Elizabeth, the reigning empress of Russia, having declared him her successor to that throne, he renounced his claims to Sweden, and the states of Sweden declared his uncle Adolphus Frederick, duke of Holstein Eutin, and bishop of Lubeck, successor to the throne of Sweden. He was born March 14, 1710, and married to the princess Ulrica of Prussia, by whom he has one son.

As Landgrave of Hesse, the late king of Sweden is succeeded by his brother, prince William, who was born March 10, 1681-2, and married the princess Dorothy Wilhelmina of Sax-Weitz, by whom he had issue prince Frederick, born August 2, 1720, and the princess Mary, born June 25, 1721. The prince married the princess Mary, fourth daughter of his present majesty king George II. in 1740, by whom he had issue a prince, born in Dec. 1741, who died in June, 1742; and another prince, born May 23, 1743.

His Swedish majesty, the day before he died (viz. March 24, O. S.) sent for the prince successor and his consort, to whom he, in the presence of count Tessin, and many other senators, in the most moving terms, recommended, to have always in view the welfare and prosperity of the Swedish nation, to be watchful to maintain its states in their privileges and prerogatives; adding, that he quitted the world without regret, as he left the kingdom in peace, and died in the hope that it would long enjoy the continuance of that blessing.

The day after the king's death (March 26,) the prince successor, Adolphus Frederick, was proclaimed king, who in the afternoon went to the senate, where the different colleges of the kingdom were assembled, and there swore observance of, and signed the following declaration.

"Whereas the united states of the kingdom of Sweden have, of their own motion, and by a free and voluntary choice, elected me successor to the kingdom of Sweden, of the Goths, and of the Vandals; I should be wanting in a suitable return to the confidence they have reposed in me, if,

on my advancement to the throne, which is devolved to me by the disposal of the Almighty, and by the free election which they have made of me, I did not, in the most solemn manner, confirm the assurance I have given to support them, at the expence of my life and blood, in the exercise of the pure doctrine and religion they profess, and to preserve and defend the liberties and privileges they have acquired. And as my desires are far from every thing which might bear the least shadow of constraint, I declare by this publick act, which I swear to observe, upon my royal word and faith, that I not only intend to govern my kingdom according to the laws of Sweden, and the form of regency established in the year 1720, as well as in conformity with the assurance I gave the states of the kingdom in the year 1742; but also, that I shall regard as the most dangerous enemies to me and the kingdom, and treat as traitors to their country, all such as shall, either in publick or private, or under any pretence whatsoever, undertake or endeavour to introduce into this kingdom despotick power, or arbitrary government. Wherein God assist me."

Stockholm,

April 6, 1751.

Adolphus Frederick.

Two ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS.

TWO persons A and B, playing at putt, A won from B a certain number of shillings, consisting of 3 places whose digits are in arithmetical progression, and in such a manner, that if the number of shillings be divided by the sum of its digits, the quotient will be $53\frac{2}{3}$, and if from the said number 198 be subtracted, the digits will be inverted. Quere the N^o.

Two men having each an equal number of yards of broad-cloth, it being asked what they gave a yard for each quantity, it was answered, that if the N^o. of yards, each of them had, be severally multiplied by $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, 49 being respectively added to and subtracted from each product, both the sum and remainder will be equal to the square of the number of shillings given for each respective quantity. How many yards had each person, and what did the quantity each had cost?

Two MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

HAVING the radius of a circle equal A, to find the side of an inscribed equilateral triangle. T. W.

Given the specifick gravities, of two fluids a , and b , (a being equal the heavier) and the specifick gravity c , of a body d , immers'd in them (supposed to exceed the one and be less than the other;) required to find the part of the body x , that will remain in the upper fluid.

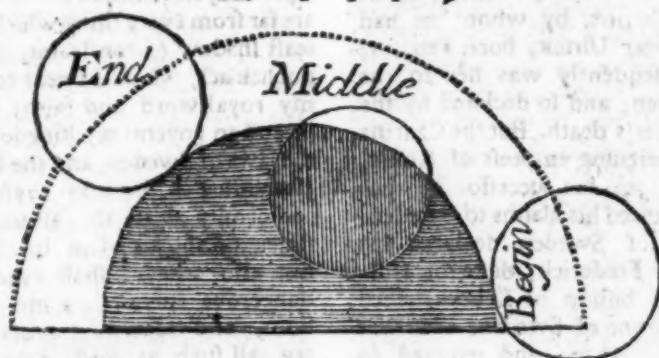
T. W.
ON

1751. Type and Calculation of a LUNAR ECLIPSE. 177

ON Wednesday, May 29, 1751, in the morning, there will be a partial and visible eclipse of the moon; at the middle of which about $\frac{7}{8}$ of her diameter will be obscured. It is expected, that the following numbers will be found nearly to agree with the most accurate observation.

	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
The beginning	7 : 42 after 12	5 : 42 before 12	21 : 42 before 12
Middle	49 : 5 after 1	37 : 5 after 1	21 : 5 after 1
End	30 : 28 after 3	18 : 28 after 3	2 : 28 after

The T Y P E.



Digits eclipsed to $\frac{5}{8}$.

The subsequent numbers exhibit the time that will elapse from the beginning of the eclipse (at any place) until any number of digits are obscured.

Digits	Immersion.		Emerfion.			Total duration.
	Minutes	Seconds	Hours	Minutes	Seconds	
1	6	21	3	22	46	Charles Morton, April 10, 1751.
2	12	53	3	16	25	
3	19	31	3	9	53	
4	26	24	3	3	15	
5	33	33	2	56	22	
6	41	2	2	49	14	
7	49	2	2	41	43	
8 hour	57	50	2	33	44	
9	1	59	2	24	56	
10	1	40	2	14	47	
Middle	1	23	2	1	6	

Note, The digits on the left belong to both rows of figures.

A calculation from Dunthorne's tables, of the places of the sun and moon for May 29, 1751. at 53 minutes and 41 seconds after 1 in the morning.

Sun's mean Longitude.		Apogee.		Ascending Node.	
S	0 17 3 44	S	0 19 21 47	S.	0 12 28 13
Equation	— 41 56	add. {	7 13	sub. 3 26	
True longitude	2 17 45 40	{	9 1 57	add. 16 11	
Apogee:		7 28 32 57		8 12 40 58	
S	0 3 37 26	Horizontal parallax of the moon — { 54 19 1/2			
Mean Longitude of the Moon.		Sun's semidiameter — 15 52 1/2			
S	0 8 20 23 53	Moon's ditto — 14 53			
1st Equation	4 46	Least distance of centers 28 7			
2d	2 41	Horary motion of the moon from the sun { 27 30 1/2			
3d sub.	8	Min. Sec.			
4th	2 27 49	Equation of time 1 31			
5th add.	3	Interval from the middle of eclipse to the time of the ecliptical opposition { 6 7			
6th	2 5				
7th sub.	0 0 0				
Reduction	1 17				
Moon in eclipse	2 17 45 40	Nonagefime degree at 1 Aqu. 4 19			

April, 1751.

From

From the Rambler, April 13.

ON PEEVISHNESS.

PEEVISHNESS would, perhaps, very little disturb the peace of mankind, were it always the consequence of superfluous delicacy; for it is the privilege only of deep reflection or lively fancy to destroy happiness by art and refinement. But by a continual indulgence of a particular humour, or by a long enjoyment of undisputed superiority, the dull and the thoughtless may acquire the power of tormenting themselves and others, and become sufficiently ridiculous or hateful to those who are within sight of their conduct, or reach of their influence.

There are many veterans of luxury, upon whom every noon brings a paroxysm of violence, fury, and execration; who never sit down to their dinner without finding the meat so injudiciously bought, or so unskillfully dressed, such blunders in the seasoning, or such improprieties in the sauce, as can scarcely be expiated without blood; and who, in the transports of resentment, make very little distinctions between guilt and innocence, but let fly their menaces, or growl out their discontent upon all whom fortune puts in their way.

It is not easy to image a more unhappy condition than that of dependance on a peevish man. In every other state of inferiority the certainty of pleasing is perpetually increased by a fuller knowledge of our duty or employment, and security and confidence are strengthened by every new act of trust and proof of fidelity. But peevishness sacrifices to a momentary offence the obsequiousness or usefulness of half a life, and as more is performed increases her exactions.

Chrysalus gained a fortune by trade, and retired into the country, and having a brother burthened by the number of his children, adopted one of his sons. The boy was dismissed with many prudent admonitions, informed of his father's inability to maintain him in his native rank, cautioned against all opposition to the opinions or precepts of his uncle, and animated to perseverance by the hopes of supporting the honour of the family, and overtopping his elder brother. He had a natural ductility of mind without much warmth of affection or elevation of sentiment, and therefore readily complied with every variety of caprice, patiently endured contradictory reproofs, heard false accusations without pain, and opprobrious reproaches without reply, laughed obstreperously at the ninetyeth repetition of a joke, asked questions about the universal decay of trade, admired the strength of those heads by which the price of stocks is chang-

ed and adjusted, and behaved with such prudence and circumspection, that after six years the will was made, and Juvenclus was declared heir. But unhappily, a month afterwards, retiring at night from his uncle's chamber, he left the door open behind him; the old man tore his will, and being then perceptibly declining, for want of time to deliberate, left his money to a trading company.

When female minds are imbibed by age or solitude, their malignity is generally exerted in a rigorous and spiteful superintendence of domestick trifles. Eriphile has employed her eloquence for 20 years upon the degeneracy of servants, the nastiness of her house, the ruin of her furniture, the difficulty of preserving tapestry from the moths, and the carelessness of the fluts whom she employs in brushing it. It is her business every morning to visit all the rooms, in hopes of finding a chair without its cover, a window shut or open contrary to her orders, a spot on the hearth, or a feather on the floor, that the rest of the day may be justifiably spent in taunts of contempt and vociferations of anger. She lives for no other purpose but to preserve the neatness of a house and gardens, and feels neither inclination to vice, nor aspiration after virtue, while she is engrossed by the great employment of keeping gravel from grass, and wainscot from dust. Of three amiable nieces she has declared herself an irreconcilable enemy to one, because she broke off a tulip with her hoop; to another, because she spilt her coffee on a Turkey carpet; and to the third, because she let a wet dog run into the parlour. She has broken off her intercourse of visits because company makes a house dirty, and resolves to confine herself more to her own affairs, and to live no longer in mire by foolish lenity and indulgence.

Peevishness is generally the vice of narrow minds, and, except when it is the effect of anguish and disease, by which the resolution is broken, and the mind made too feeble to bear the lightest addition to its miseries, proceeds from an unreasonable persuasion of the importance of trifles. The proper remedies against it are the consideration of the dignity of human nature, and of the folly of suffering perturbation and uneasiness from failures unworthy of our notice.

He that resigns his peace to little casualties, and suffers the course of his life to be interrupted by fortuitous inadvertencies, or trivial offences, delivers up himself to the direction of the wind, and loses all that constancy and equanimity which constitute the chief praise of a wise man.

H O B.

H O B B I N O L; A N E W S O N G.

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Sung by Mr. BEARD at Ranelagh Gardens.

Young Hob — binol (the blitheft swain) Long time a dupe to
haughty Molly ; With oaten reed and rustick strain, Now pipes and
fings the praise of Dolly, O my Dolly, smi — ling
Dolly, my sweetly blooming, dearest Dolly. Ye woods, ye lawns, ye
flocks, ye fawns, as — sist me in the praise of Dolly.

2.
The dimpl'd cheek, the sooty eye,
And ruby lip belong to Molly ;
But virtue and simplicity,
Alone bedeck my lovely Dolly.
O my Dolly, &c.

3.
As late I rov'd (my herds astray)
I spy'd my love most melancholy ;
And over-heard the fair one say,
Lo ! there's the man that's made for Dolly.
O my Dolly, &c.

4.
We quickly met and down we fate,
Then told our loves beneath yon holly ;
But should I half our joys relate,
You'd surely envy me and Dolly.
O my Dolly, &c.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

The HYP DOCTOR.



First couple lead thro' on the inside of the second, and on the outside of the third couple, the same again to the top \equiv ; cross over and turn hands 4 round with the top couple \equiv .

Poetical ESSAYS in APRIL, 1751.

EXTRACT from a Poem, entitled, THE
BRAMIN.

Written by the Rev. Mr. DUNKIN.

HAIL, Bramin, hail! whatever name
thou boast,
Encrease of glory to the British coast;
Whatever climate for thy birth contend,
All human-kind acknowledge thee their
friend:

We feel, we feel, thro' each unlabour'd line,
Religious rapture, energy divine!
Those moral precepts, which appear'd be-
fore

Thro' tomes voluminous, like ruder ore,
Touch'd by thy pen to purest luster rise,
And gain in essence what they lose in size.
So faintly floated on our naked sight,
The scatter'd beams of undistinguish'd light,
Till, recollected thro' the faithful glass
Of mighty Newton from the liquid mass,
Distinct the streaming glories we admire
That Iris paint, and own the sun their fire.—
Let mad enthusiasts, who would light the
torch

Of persecution in the sacred porch,
Rave and extinguish reason's gentle ray,
The light of nature, and the gospel day:
Or like the wilder Indians round a stake,
Adore the wooden deities they make:
The Bramin, all benevolence and love,
Comes forth as if commission'd from above,
Like Noah's turtle, that with duteous haste,
Skim'd her smooth voyage o'er the watry
waste,

And to the just repairer of our race,
Bore back the leaf of universal peace.
He comes the cloud of ignorance to break,
The dim enlighten, and support the weak.
Behold him like that natal star arise,
Which to their Saviour led the raptur'd
wife:

Mark how he soars above the sons of rhyme,
Majestick, graceful, simple, and sublime!
Son, sister, brother, father, mother, wife,
Husband, and friend, imbibe the rules of
life.

Sinners attend; ye penitents be calm;
His breath is manna, and his words are
balm;

And all the lessons which he would im-
part
To human kind, the transcript of his heart.

The First PSALM Paraphras'd.

BLEST is the man, whom prudent
caution guides, [fides;
Far from the courts where wickedness re-
Who shuns the scorner, nor for vain ap-
plause

Will ever join in an unrighteous cause;
Nor hears the flatterer's pernicious praise,
Which gilded poison to the heart conveys:
But with a faithful and unerring mind,
Has steadfast to his Maker's laws inclin'd;
And on them meditates by day and night,
From which he draws both wisdom and
delight.

He's like a tree deep rooted in the ground,
On some fair mead, where fertile streams
abound, [play

Whose spreading branches in due time dis-
Unfading leaves, and fruit that can't decay;
But in their verdant pride shall long remain,
To form a graceful shade along the plain:
Thus shall the righteous prosper, thus en-
crease,

Blest with contentment, and eternal peace.
Not so the wicked; they, before the wind,
Shall be like chaff, an emblem of their
mind;

Inconstant, wavering, and in error lost,
Blasted their hopes, and all their wishes-
croft.

Their

Their chief delights shall prove their deadly
bane, [vain.
Vain are their thoughts, and all their actions
Nor earth shall long their faint remembrance
bear,
Soon shall they pass away like fleeting air ;
And when before their awful judge they
come, [doom.
Aghast they stand and trembling wait their
Their sentence past, far from the just they
go,
To dreadful darkness and perpetual woe :
While the blest few, who have their God
rever'd, [reward.
With glorious crowns their Saviour shall
EUDOCIA.

*An EPISTLE to a FRIEND,
grown Old and Rich in Trade, which he
cannot be persuaded to resign.*

*He that loveth silver, shall not be satisfied
with silver ;
Nor he that loveth abundance, with increase,
Eccl. v. 10.*

WHY still so craving ? quit the pain-
ful strife,

More than enough thou hast, for private life ;
In vain heav'n gives, if still thy wishes roll,
Come, let me tap this dropsy of the soul !
Be bountiful, revive the drooping heart,
Redeem the captive with the surplus-part ;
Look on thy silver hairs, and moralize,
Transmit thy treasure to the safer skies ;
A drop of comfort to the orphan here,
Shall rise a fountain of refreshment there !
Quench in thy heart these avaritious fires,
Hear reason's voice, and bound thy vast
desires !

Can gold bribe death, renew a lease of years ?
If so ; push on, and double all thy cares :
But if to respite proves for wealth too hard,
Correct thy thoughts, and be upon thy guard ;
Consider who must thy possessions rule,
Say, will he be a wiseman, or a fool ?
Suppose the first, thine is an ample store,
And if the last, too little, were it more :
Excess of living, with a throw or two,
Shall all thy curious long-wrought scheme
undo ;

Thy farms, and rent-rolls to a stranger go,
And all thy heaps of cash dissolve like snow ;
Thy meager heir, when thy last field is sold,
Perhaps, will curse thy ill persuading gold.

Remember Gripus *, for thou knew'st
him well, [excel ?

In toils and watchings, who cou'd him
No man would make a penny farther go,
No man was dearer to the plaints of woe ;
No man more skill'd in tricks of usury,
Or would with self-indulgence less comply ;
Many hard winters, without fire, he past,
Knew no diversion, absent from his last ;

Death seiz'd him, while the awl was in
his hand, [land.
And his head scheming for a neighbour's
Two sons he left, each had a thousand
pounds,
His daughter half as much in hoarded crowns.
The sons long penance bore, but now were
free,
And spent the hours in mirth and jollity ;
A tribe of sycophants, their liquors quaff'd,
Extoll'd their wit, and at its poignance
laugh'd !

Caprice the sway of reason had suppress'd,
Whim rose on whim, nor gave one mo-
ment's rest [jest.
Till all was spent, and they the publick
But pinch'd by poverty, reason reviv'd,
And they, by work, at competence at-
riv'd ;

Became sedate, rid of the mad'ning oar,
And felt that peace, they never felt before.
Far harder was th' unhappy daughter's
lot,

She married with a churl, a beau, a sot ;
Who spent her fortune, gave her many a
wound, [town.
And left her, with five children, on the
Behold the end of Crispin's ardent
pray'r !

His days of drudg'ry ! and his nights of care !
Be wife, my friend ! let wisdom's voice
prevail,

And lay to heart the moral of my tale.

Witney, March 14.

CRITO.

*On a very pretty Young Gentleman, about
Eighteen, who appeared at a late Masque-
rade in a Female Dress.*

A WHIM one day young Damon took
To walk in masquerade,
So soft his air, so sweet his look,
He seem'd a beauteous maid.
With envy ev'ry nymph was mov'd,
To see their charms outdone ;
The enraptur'd swains beheld and lov'd
The blooming fair unknown.
Damon, forbear your dangerous sport,
And cheat our eyes no more,
Lest your deluding form should hurt,
Beyond your power to cure.

The SPRING. A NEW SONG.

WELCOME sun, and southern
showers,
Harbingers of birds, and flowers ;
Welcome grots, and cooling shades,
Farewel balls, and masquerades.

Blooming May approaches near,
The lowing of the herds we hear ;
The fat'ning lambs around us bleat,
While daisies spring beneath their feet.

Birds

* A noted shoemaker.

Birds are perch'd on every spray,
Warbling their notes, to praise the day;
A thousand herbs their fragrance yield,
While cowslips cover all the field.

Sure 'tis time, that now we flee,
London, from thy smoak and thee:
Welcome joys, more pure and true;
Drums and routs, adieu, adieu.

ON WOMAN.

E'ER Eve was made — the father of
mankind
Survey'd his Eden with a pensive mind,
With wand'ring steps the beauteous place
explor'd, [plor'd;
And with sad heart his lonely state de-
Tho' all combin'd to entertain the fight,
And fruits delicious did the taste invite,
Tho' trees and flowers, with richest odours,
grow,
And all luxuriant nature could bestow,
His being alone did all delight destroy,
Nor could, till woman came, once taste a
joy; [the same,
Then raptures fill'd his mind, nought was
And Eden now a Paradise became.

Woman still smooths the anxious brow
of care,
And sooths our passions, with a pleasing air;
Without her men were wretched to excess,
She heightens joy, and makes our sorrow less.

*A remarkable Epitaph on Mr. Alexander Ross,
buried near the Communion Table, at Ever-
sley, in the County of Hants.*

HOSPES, siste gradum, cineresque hos
adpice; disces, [ero:
Quid sum; quid fueram; quidque futurus
Ros fueram; nunc sum pulvis; mox um-
bra futurus;
Ros abiit; pulvis spargitur; umbra fugit.
Quid tute es, disce hinc; quid cuncta hu-
mana; quid audi, [nihil.
Sunt quod ego; pulvis, ros, cinis, umbra,

Thus translated.

STOP, stranger, view this dust, and
taught, you'll see [shall be.
What I now am what have been, what
I have been * dew, am dust, shall be a
shade; [fled.
The dew is gone, dust scatter'd, the shade
What thyself art, hence learn, what all
things are; [hear:
What are all things in human nature? —
That they are all what I now am, be taught;
They're dust, are dew, are ashes, shadow,
—nought.

On the Death of the PRINCE, extempore.

A Constant flux attends terrestrial things,
Uncertain is the tenure e'en of kings;
The fool, the wise, the little, and the great,
O'bey alike the call of ruling fate.

* Ros in English signifies dew.

Had an exemption been to worth divine,
That right, of course, great Frederick!
had been thine.

CRITO.

*Solution of the Rebus in February last, p.
89. By G. Rollos.*

THE garment is New, which hath not
been put on;
And an INN has a sign at the door:
Good liquor is often contain'd in a TON,
In which misers may hoard up their store,
And then to enliven, and brighten the
scene, [GREEN?
What colour so charming, as is the gay

A N O T H E R.

A Garment not wore, sure, is New,
A house with a sign is an INN;
Good measure to hold is a TON,
And the fields in their beauty are GREEN.

ON THE SUPREME BEING.

Immense thy power! thro' all preceding
time [sublime.
Thou reign'st Jehovah, king of kings,
E'er lofty mountains rear'd their tow'ring
head, [spread,
Or the bright arch of heav'n o'er all was
Thou wast the Father of the world to come,
Wrapt in thy will all nature, as a womb.
As grass, frail man now blooms, and now
decays, [thy ways?
For, who can bound thy power, or know
Th' extent of time in all its circling round,
A point, an atom in thy reck'ning found.
The hero's glory, and the sacred bust,
With all the glare of pride, must sink to
dust:
Titles and crowns and scepters be no more,
Like praise that's writ upon a sandy shore.
Th' eternal pow'rs of heav'n itself must
shake,
And all creation to the centre quake.
How can man's arrogance resist thy ire?
When nations, kingdoms, nature, all ex-
pire.

*On seeing in Manuscript the Poem, intitled,
The Morning Walk, or Benefit of Ex-
ercise.*

To the A U T H O R.

HOW good, how wise! thus to instruct
mankind,
To make the body healthy, clear the mind,
From perturbations freed, and black despair,
By moderate exercise, and morning air!
How pleasant, in the early blushing morn,
When odours blow from ev'ry fragrant
thorn, [shine,
When vallies with ten thousand beauties
And our isle seems, like Eden, half divine,
To

To wander, and imbibe the vernal breeze,
Impregnate with the balm of blossom'd
trees!

Read but these maxims by example taught,
They'll entertain, but give no pain to
thought; [mind,

Here's nothing, but th' o'erflowing of a
To all the world benevolent and kind;
Which of content, and sacred peace posselt,
Is then, when others are, more fully
blest.

Pardon, great man! (if goodness gives the
name)

Nor think it, to be prais'd by me, a shame:
For could my muse do justice to your mind,
You should be lov'd, esteem'd by all man-
kind.

SYLVANUS.

CONCILIIUM AMICABILE:

O R,

Advice to a Friend at R — in S — y.

Whoremongers and adulterers, God will judge.
Heb. xiii. 4.

WHEN sultry autumn, and the dog-
star reign,

And deadly plagues infest each rural plain;
Abstain from burning lust, and filthy love,
The wounds of Cytharea mortal prove.

Just now, methinks, I see you stretch'd at
length, [strength;

Like Æsop's frog, depriv'd of health and
With half a nose, and ghastly looks, that
pray

For gloomy night, and sicken at the day.
If you, on Ep — D — ns, do pleasure
take,

With e'ery tawdry lady of the lake;
Know, that false colours are by pirates
worn, [ging torn;

That barks are shatter'd, and their rig-
Therefore, friend R — t B —, guard
thy own.

O! stay at home, and rove not from thy
wife,

The only solid comfort of thy life:

Augment her joys; be faithful to her bed;
Thou would'st not like it, if she horn'd
thy head. [pain,

Dear is the pleasure that is bought with
How many men have wicked whoredom
slain?

O! cursed lewdness, damn'd infernal
thing, [bring?

What mischiefs, what diseases, dost thou
Thou send'st the soul to everlasting home,
Quite unprepar'd to meet its dreadful
doom;

Whilst in the earth the rotten body's laid,
To poison worms, before its time decay'd.

Repent, O! R — t, now, whilst thou
hast breath,

For God will surely judge thee after death.

S O N G.

YE shepherds and nymphs, who inhabit
the plain, [glad strain,

Tune all your brisk pipes, and be this the
Propitious the morn be that smiles on our
sports; [courts:

Free from envy, that constant attendant on
'Tis the day that Alexas and Chloris have
chose [wows.

Their hands to unite, and to soften life's

Ne'er on this day let contention be known;

Nor care, that for ever attends on a throne;

But, frolick and gay, let each nymph and
her swain [plain:

In gambols and sports still rejoice on the

'Tis the day that Alexas, &c.

May storms, that huge towers and castles
invade, [they are laid,

And shake their proud tops till in dust

Fly harmless o'er them, and their cottage

ne'er move; [their true love,

That each shepherd may sing, who beholds

'Tis the day that Alexas, &c.

Free from malice and strife may the happy

pair live;

No misfortunes bemoan or unhappily grieve;

Content still attend them in bed and at

board; [with her lord:

He pleas'd with his fair, and she pleas'd

Sing the day that Alexas, &c.

May fortune ne'er frown, or embitter their

days, [increase;

But add to their loves, and their flocks still

And blessings on blessings each year may she

bring, [fully sing,

That each shepherd and nymph may cheer—

'Tis the day that Alexas, &c.

ESSAY on HAPPINESS.

NOTHING, dear madam, nothing is
more true,

Than a short maxim much approv'd by you;

The lines are these: "We by experience

know,

"Within ourselves exists our bliss or woe,"

Tho' round our heads the goods of fortune

roll,

Dazzle they may, but cannot cheer the soul.

Content, the fountain of eternal joy,

Can riches purchase, or can want destroy?

No, born of heav'n, its birth it will main-
tain,

No slave to power, nor the prize of gain:

Say, who can buy what never yet was sold?

No wealth can bribe her, nor no bonds can

hold:

Sometimes she deigns to shine in lofty halls,

But found more frequent in a cottage walls;

Her flight from thence too often is decreed,

Then poverty is doubly curs'd indeed.

Content and bliss, which differ but in name,

Alike in natures and their end the same,

Fast bound together in eternal chains.

This as the end—the other as the means.

Will

Will ne'er divide. But who enjoys the one,
Must find the other ere the setting sun.

Then where? Ah where do these fair
sisters fly?

Beneath the northern or the southern sky?
Courts do they love? the senate, or the
town,

Or the still village and the healthful
Say, do they like Humilo's humble vest,
Or the gay diamonds on Belinda's breast?
To none of these, alas! are they confin'd,
But the still bosom and the virtuous mind.

See Glaro seated on his gilded car, [war,
Whose stubborn passions wage continual
Who cannot call that ravag'd heart his own,
Where vice and virtue struggle for the
throne.

See rage appearing in that hostile frown:
Now fears distract him, and now pleasures
drown,

Now turns to heav'n with repentant tears:
But the next hour at his chaplain sneers:
This day a beast, the next a reasoning man;
Behold him right, then envy, if you can.

Pale Livia too—who pants beneath the
weight

Of irksome jewels and afflicting state;
Whose glass and pillow do her time divide,
At once oppress'd with sickness and with
pride.

The shapely stays her aching ribs confine,
And in her ears the sparkling pendants shine.
Yet not a joy the tortur'd wretch can feel,
Beyond Ixon on his rolling wheel.

See restless Chloe, fond to be admir'd,
Of joy impatient and as quickly tir'd;
When first her eye-lids open on the day,
With eager haste she gobbles down her tea,
And to the park commands her rolling
wheels,

Yet sighs and wishes for the rural fields:
Then back to cards and company she flies,
Then for the charms of melting musick dies.
At eve the play, assembly, or the ball;
She hates them singly, yet would grasp 'em
all:

With languid spirits and appal'd desires,
She to her closet and her book retires.
But solitude offends the sprightly fair;
Reading she loaths, and thought she cannot
bear.

Then to her chamber and her couch she
[flies,
Where gilded chariots swim before her eyes.
In vain for sleep she folds her weary arms,
Who wou'd be Chloe to enjoy her charms?

In yonder path Sir Thrifty we behold,
With beaver drooping, and with garments
old;

Whose dirty linen shews no mark of pride,
Nor sparkling laces deck his slender side;
Whose heavy soul, a faucy wig would swear,
Was made exactly to his easy chair.

Whose tasteless senses ask for nothing new,
Whose meals are tem'perate, and whose
pleasures few:

"Is this man blest?—He may be—so.

"But when?

"Why, when his thousands rise to num-
ber ten,

"From ten to twenty, and from twenty—

"To one round million of bright sterling
gold;"

Not there we stop, for avarice will crave
Till it shall meet with its grand cure, the
grave.

Lavinia's blest with all that man desires,
With eyes that charm, and reason that in-
spires;

Youth, wealth, and friends, to gild her
The poor man's blessing, and the rich
man's praise;

With judgment sound, and touch'd by no
Speech gently flowing, and a soul serene;

For ever pleasing, and for ever true,

By all admir'd, envy'd by a few:

"Then she is happy, tho' beneath the sky,

"Hold, not so hasty:—Let her husband

"die."

Then who are happy, 'twill be hard to
say,

Since undisturb'd it seldom lasts a day:

For who in smiles beholds the morning sun,
May weep before his short-liv'd journey's
done.

All pleasures satiate, and all objects cloy;
We crave, we grasp, but loath the tasted
joy:

Nor wealth nor beauty, friends nor for-
Can bless our moments, tho' they may
beguile:

Nor wit with happiness can often grow,

A helpless friend, if not an errant foe.

Where then? O where shall happiness
be found?

Say, shall we search the rolling world a-
On borrow'd pinions travel thro' the sky,
Or to the centre drive our piercing eye?

Cease, busy fool: Is happiness thy care?

Pierce thy own breast, and thou wilt find
it there:

Drive thence the passions, and the guilt
And call fair virtue to the polish'd cell;

Call soft content with all her smiling train;

Peace for thy health, and patience for thy
pain:

Then, not till then, O man, thy heart shall
Bliss so ador'd, but seldom found below.

N E L L Y.

ADORN'D with grace, wit, sense, and
sparkling ease,

Each charm to conquer, and each art to

In manners modest, and with wisdom gay;

In converse chearful, or intent at play;

Exempt from pride, tho' in the bloom of
youth;

A foe to wrangling, with a zeal for truth:

Crown'd with each gift of nature and of art,

That can allure the sense or touch the heart:

Averse to censure, gentle in debate;

Perfect she seems, and delicately great.

T H E

T H E Monthly Chronologer.



ON Saturday, March 30, came on the election for a member of parliament for Newark upon Trent, in the room of Job Staunton Charlton, who accepted of a place, (see p. 147.) when on the conclusion of the poll the numbers stood thus, viz. for Mr. Charlton 280, and for Mr. Cracroft 276; so that the former was re-chosen.

TUESDAY, April 2.

At the assizes at Kingston, for the county of Surrey, the seven following criminals received sentence of death, viz. Thomas Stanley, for robbing justice Clark on the highway, of a watch and half a guinea; William Nisbet, for robbing Cassel Mellersh on the highway, of a horse, saddle, bridle and whip, and twelve shillings; Joseph Fisher, for robbing Jane Friend on the highway, of a handkerchief, a pound of sugar, and a quantity of worsted; Joseph Chambers, for robbing Sir Thomas Hanky of a gold watch, and two guineas and a half; James Moufer, for robbing Richard Solly and John Croft in a post-chaise; Robert Cheefeman, for robbing John Langley on the highway, of 31s. 5d. and Peter Matthews, for murdering an oyster woman at Croydon. Nisbet, Chambers, Cheefeman, and Matthews, were, on the 24th, executed on Kennington-Common.

THURSDAY, 4.

Was held a general court of the South-Sea company, in which a motion was made, That, as the company's term of trade with Spain was determined by the late treaty of peace between this crown and that of Spain, it is the opinion of this general court, that 15 directors, with a governor, sub-governor, and deputy-governor, are sufficient to manage the affairs of that company; and that in all future elections of directors, 15 only shall be chosen. And the question being put, it passed in the negative. Whereupon a division was demanded, and the numbers stood thus: Against the question 71. For the question 49. But a ballot was demanded, to be taken on the 18th.

THURSDAY, 11.

This morning the five following malefactors were executed at Penenden-heath, near Maidstone, pursuant to their sentence, viz. Anne Smith, for the murder of her bastard child; Peter Furlonger, for robbing capt. Montague in a post-chaise; and

April, 1751.

Derby Hurley, Francis Conner, and George Steed, for several robberies on the highway.

A gang of the most notorious villains, who have for many years past been concerned in robbing the merchants of this city of their goods and merchandize upon the river Thames, and several buyers and receivers of the same, have been discovered by the information of one Joseph Hopkins, and several persons have been apprehended upon the same, and committed to the New Goal, Southwark, by William Hammond, Esq.

FRIDAY, 12.

A fine and curious hearse, covered and lined with black velvet, and adorned with a crown and six ducal coronets, was drawn by six horses, covered with velvet hoods and tails, to Leicester-house, where the corpse of his royal highness was put in between 11 and 12 o'clock, twelve of his highness's servants attending the hearse, in deep mourning, and carried to the Prince's Chamber adjoining to the house of peers, attended by four of his highness's coaches, drawn by six horses, in mourning. In the first were his grace the duke of Chandos, groom of the stole to his highness, and the earl of Middlesex, master of the horse, with the urn that contained the bowels of his royal highness. In the second, the duke of Queensbury and the lord North and Guildford. In the third, Sir John Rushout, Bart. and George Doddington, Esq; his highness's treasurer. In the last, Henry Drax, Esq; his highness's secretary, and John Evelyn, Esq; followed by the remainder of his servants. All the horses in the several coaches were likewise covered with black velvet hoods, and their tails also covered with black velvet.

SATURDAY, 13.

This morning, at half an hour after one o'clock, the bowels of his late royal highness were carried from the Prince's Chamber by four yeomen to Henry the VIIth's chapel, attended by the dukes of Chandos and Queensbury, the earl of Middlesex, the lord North and Guildford, Sir John Rushout, Bart. George Doddington, Henry Drax, and John Evelyn, Esqrs. and there interred. And at nine o'clock at night the royal corpse was deposited in the same vault.—The procession began at half an hour after eight, and passed thro' the Old Palace-yard to the south-east door of Westminster-abbey, and so directly to the

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the steps leading to Henry the VIIth's chapel. The ceremonial was as follows, viz. knights marshal's men, with black staves, two and two. Gentlemen servants to his royal highness, two and two, viz. pages of the presence. Gentlemen ushers, quarter waiters, two and two. Pages of honour. Gentlemen ushers, daily waiters. Physicians, Dr. Wilmot, and Dr. Lee. Household chaplains, clerk of the closet, Rev. Dr. Ayscough. Equerries, two and two. Clerks of the household or green-cloth, James Douglass, Esq; and Sir John Cust, Bart. Master of the household, lord Gage. Solicitor-general, auditor, and attorney-general, Paul Joddrell, Esq; Charles Montague, Esq; Hon. Henry Bathurst, Esq; Secretary, Henry Drax, Esq; Comptroller and treasurer to his royal highness, Robert Nugent, Esq; and the earl of Scarborough, with their white staves. Steward and chamberlain, with their white staves. Chancellor to his royal highness, Sir Thomas Bootle. An officer of arms. The master of the horse, earl of Middlesex. Clarencieux king at arms, Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; bearing the coronet upon a black velvet cushion; with a gentleman usher on each hand. The body, covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons, and supported by six earls, viz. Earls of Portmore, Fitzwilliams, Bristol, Macclesfield, Stanhope, and Jersey; under a canopy of black velvet, borne by eight of his royal highness's gentlemen. Garter king at arms, John Anstis, Esq; with a gentleman usher on each hand. The chief mourner, duke of Somerset, with two supporters, viz. duke of Rutland, duke of Devonshire; his train borne by a baronet, Sir Thomas Robinson. Assistants to the chief mourner, marquis of Tweeddale, marquis of Lothian, earls of Berkeley, Peterborough, Northampton, Cardigan, Winchelsea, Carlisle, Murray, and Morton. The gentleman usher of his royal highness's privy-chamber, Edmund Bramston, Esq; The groom of the stole, duke of Chandos. The lords of the bedchamber to his royal highness, lord North and Guildford, duke of Queensbury, earl of Inchiquin, earl of Egmont, lord Robert Sutton, earl Bute, two and two. The master of the robes, John Schutz, Esq; The grooms of the bedchamber, John Evelyn, Samuel Masham, Thomas Bludworth, Esqrs. Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. Daniel Boone, William Bretton, Martin Madden, William Trevanion, Esqrs. and Col. Powlet, two and two. Yeomen of guard to close the procession.

The corpse of his royal highness was met at the church door by the dean and prebendaries, attended by the gentlemen of the choir and king's scholars, who fell into

the procession immediately before the officer of arms, with wax tapers in their hands, and properly habited, and began the common burial service (no anthem being composed on this occasion) two drums beating a dead march during the service. Upon entering the chapel, the royal body was placed on tressels, the crown and cushion at the head, and the canopy held over, the supporters of the pall standing by; the chief mourner and his two supporters seated in chairs at the head of the corpse; the lords assistants, master of the horse, groom of the stole, and lords of the bedchamber on both sides; the four white-staff officers at the feet, the others seating themselves in the stalls on each side the chapel; the bishop of Rochester, dean of Westminster, then read the first part of the burial service; after which the corpse was carried to the vault, preceded by the white-staff officers, the master of the horse, chief mourner, his supporters and assistants, garter king at arms going before them. When they had placed themselves near the vault, the corpse being laid upon a machine even with the pavement of the chapel, was by degrees let down into the vault, when the bishop of Rochester went on with the service; which being ended, garter proclaimed his late royal highness's titles in the following manner:

Tous it bath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, to his divine mercy, the most illustrious Frederick, Prince of Wales, &c. &c.

The nobility and attendants returned in the same order they proceeded, at half an hour after nine; so that the whole ceremony lasted an hour.

There was the utmost decorum observed; and what is remarkable, tho' the populace were extremely noisy before the procession began, there was during the whole, a silence, that, if possible, added to the solemnity of so awful a sight.

The guards each of them held two lighted flambeaux during the whole time.

As soon as the procession began to move, two rockets were fired off in Old Palace-yard, as a signal for the guns in the Park to fire, which was followed by those of the Tower; during which time the great bells of Westminster and St. Paul's cathedral tolled, as did those of most of the churches in London.

The following Inscription was engraved on a Silver Plate, and affixed to the Coffin of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

DEPOSITUM

Illustrissimi principis Frederici Ludovici principis Walliæ principis electoralis & bareditaris Brunsvici & Lunenbergi, ducis Cornubiæ,

biæ, Rotbesay & Edenburgi, marchionis Insulæ de Ely, comitis Cestræ, Carrick & Eltham, vicecomitis Launceston, baronis Renfrew & Snaudon, domini Insularum, Seneschalli Scotiæ, nobilissimi ordinis perisceldis equitis, & a sacrioribus conciliis majestati regiæ, academiæ Dublinensis cancellarii; filii primogeniti celsissimi potentissimi & excellentissimi monarchæ Georgii Secundi, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ regis, fidei defensoris. Obiit viceffimo die Martii anno MDCCL.

Ætatis suæ XLV.

MONDAY, 15.

The anniversary of the birth of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was celebrated, who then entered into the 31st year of his age.

TUESDAY, 16.

Sir John Bosworth, Knt. having on this day signified to the lord-mayor and court of aldermen his desire to surrender the office of chamberlain of the city of London, a common hall was ordered to be held the 30th inst. for accepting the said surrender, and for the election of a proper person to succeed him. The candidates are Mr. deputy Harrison, Mr. deputy Hodges, Mr. deputy Pycroft, and Mr. Glover. (The result of this choice shall be in our next.)

WEDNESDAY, 17.

Both houses of parliament sent messages of condolence to her royal highness the princess of Wales. Her answer to the Lords was as follows:

My Lords,

I heartily thank you for this instance of your duty to the king, and regard to me under my great affliction.

To the Commons.

Gentlemen,

I return you thanks for this proof of your duty to his majesty; and am much obliged to you, for the concern and regard you express on this melancholy occasion.

Thomas Lediard, Esq; attended by a constable and a party of guards, went this night to the Long-room in James-street, Westminster, where there was a masquerade, in order to suppress the notorious practice of gaming, for which such assemblies are calculated. The whole was conducted without opposition or mischief. Seventeen were committed to the gatehouse, some were discharged, and others gave sufficient bail, never to play at any unlawful game, or resort to any gaming-house. Numbers escaped over the Park-wall, and other places, notwithstanding the vigilance of the magistrate and his assistants. The gaming tables were broke to pieces.

THURSDAY, 18.

The post-boy, with the mail from Cirencester, was attacked, this morning, between Wickham and Uxbridge, by a single

highwayman, and robbed of 16 bags of letters.

The sacred oratorio, called Messiah, was performed in the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, under the direction of George Frederick Handel, Esq; who played a voluntary upon the organ in the said performance. There was a great appearance of persons of distinction, and the amount of the tickets delivered out was upwards of 600l.

The question mentioned under the 4th day was determined at the South-Sea house by ballot, when the numbers were, for the question 287, against the question 284.

St. James's, April 20. His majesty has been pleased to order letters patent to pass under the great seal of Great-Britain, for creating his royal highness George William Frederick (prince of Great-Britain, electoral prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, duke of Edinburgh, marquis of the isle of Ely, earl of Eltham, viscount of Launceston, baron of Snaudon, and knight of the most noble order of the garter,) prince of Wales and earl of Chester.

The bill for naturalizing foreign protestants was put off for two months. (See p. 101.)

MONDAY, 22.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the three following persons received sentence of death, viz. Gerard Bunn, for robbing Frederick Benson, a foreigner, of a coat, waistcoat, knife and handkerchief, in his own dwelling-house: William Gibbs, for stealing 23 guineas out of the dwelling-house of John Duncombe: And Edward Ward, for breaking the dwelling-house of Miles Childery, of Hackney, and stealing nine pewter dishes and a hit. Forty were sentenced to be transported for seven years.

The patent for creating his royal highness prince George, prince of Wales and earl of Chester, passed the great seal this evening; which the lord chancellor presented him with the next morning.

TUESDAY, 23.

Justice Lediard, upon an information given him, went, this night, to suppress a most notorious assembly of gamesters in a court near Bow-street, attended by some constables and a party of the guards; but the doors were refused to be opened, whereupon the justice ordered them to be forced, which was accordingly done, and the tables broke to pieces, and the owners committed to the Gatehouse. But the gamesters made their escapes, whilst the doors were breaking open.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the London hospital the collections amounted to considerably more than 1000l. There were present the duke

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of Devonshire, president; the marquis of Hartington, the lord bishops of Worcester and St. David's, Sir Peter Warren, and many other persons of distinction. A benefaction was given by the president of 100l. and 200l. by John Gore, Esq; one of the vice presidents, a moiety of which was towards the building, and the other for the general use of the said hospital.

A report, that George Heathcote, Esq; who sometime since resigned his gown as alderman *, intended to be one of the candidates for the office of chamberlain of this city, occasioned the following address in the publick papers.

To the worthy Citizens and Livermen of the Honourable City of London.

Gentlemen, Bath, April 21, 1751.

I AM extremely sorry that I find it necessary to trouble you with a publick declaration, that the report of my intention to stand for the office of chamberlain is without foundation.

If by engaging again in publick life, I could have the least hopes of serving you, I could make a willing sacrifice of my private inclinations to retirement, to the duty I owe to you and my country; but as the office of chamberlain calls not upon me in this respect, I request the many worthy fellow citizens, who have intended me this profitable honour, to receive my declining it, as a proof of the sincerity and truth of my former professions, and that I have been perfectly disinterested in all my endeavours to serve them and my country. I take this opportunity to express my grateful sentiments of this fresh instance of regard to me, and to assure you that I am, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful,
and humble servant,

George Heathcote.

FRIDAY, 26.

His majesty sent a message to both houses of parliament signifying his royal inclination, that in case of a minority, her royal highness the princess of Wales be appointed sole regent, assisted by a council, till the young prince shall obtain the age of 18. Both houses jointly addressed his majesty to thank him for this most gracious message; and his majesty return'd the following answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The zeal you express for me, and my family, and the sense you shew of my concern for the interest of my people, is very agreeable to me.

The form of praying for the royal family was now settled thus; viz. *Their royal highnesses George prince of Wales, the princess dowager of Wales, the duke, the princesses, and all the royal family.*

MARRIAGES.

March 30. **R**T. Hon. the earl of Powis, to Miss Barbara Herbert, daughter to the Hon. Edward Herbert, Esq; deceased, only brother to the late marquis of Powis.

— Palmer, Esq; to Miss Hall, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Hall, physician to the Charter-house.

April 11. James Norman, Esq; an eminent Norway merchant, to Miss Wroughton, of Woodford.

Theophilus Sedgley, of Bond-street, Esq; to Miss Bridget Stone, a 10,000l. fortune.

Mr. Peter Snee, an eminent linen-draper in Castle-street, Leicester-fields, to Miss Snee of Hackney, a 25,000l. fortune.

14. Mr. Theophilus Buckworth, of Spalding in Lincolnshire, to Miss Elizabeth Clay, of Bourn in that county, a 10,000l. fortune.

16. Count Stephanus Laurentius de Naille, one of the states general, lord of Eltin, &c. to Miss Anna Maria Louisa Henley, daughter of Henry Holt Henley, Esq;

DEATHS.

March 23. **T**HE Rt. Hon. Nicholas lord visc. Netterville, of the kingdom of Ireland.

25. Dr. William Fullwood, an eminent physician at Huntingdon.

Rev. Mr. Wetenhall Wilkes, rector of South Somercotes, in Lincolnshire, and author of several ingenious and instructive pieces.

28. Mr. Thomas Coram, in the 84th year of his age, who, by his sole application, obtained the royal charter for the Foundling-hospital, and the bounty on naval stores imported from the British plantations; he was also eminently concerned in setting on foot the colonies of Georgia and Nova Scotia; and indeed spent a great part of his life in serving the publick, with uncommon zeal and spirit, and with a total disregard to his private interest. On the Wednesday following (April 2.) his corpse was interred, pursuant to his desire, in the vault under the chapel of the Foundling-hospital. His body was brought in a hearse from his lodgings near Leicester-square, attending by one mourning coach, in which were his relations. The corpse was met at the gate of the Foundling-hospital by the governors, and the children of

* See our Mag. for 1749, p. 29.

of both sexes, who walked two and two before the coffin, which was immediately preceded by a person carrying the charter on a crimson velvet cushion. The pall was supported by Sir Joseph Hankey, *knt.* Peter Burrell, Joseph Fawthorp, John Milner, Paul Joddrell, Samuel Clarke, Stephen Beckingham, and Sampson Gideon, *Esqrs.* and followed by a great number of gentlemen, walking two and two, Taylor White, *Esq;* treasurer of the hospital, attending as chief mourner. As soon as the corpse entered the chapel, (the galleries of which were filled with gentlemen and ladies) some of the gentlemen of the choir of St. Paul's, who attended, began to sing the burial service, which was composed by Dr. Boyce, who played the same on a small organ set on one side of the chapel; and when the minister had read all the service but the last collect, an anthem, composed by Dr. Boyce, was sung by Mr. Beard, Mr. Mence and Mr. Savage, and the chorus parts by the other gentlemen of Westminster and St. Paul's.

30. Francis Whitehead, *Esq;* knight of the shire for Hampshire.

31. Rt. Hon. Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, viscount Walpole, auditor of the Exchequer, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Devonshire, ranger and keeper of Richmond park, and master of the harriers and fox hounds. He was the eldest son of the late famous Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, was created baron Walpole in 1723, and succeeded his father in dignity and estate, March 18, 1745-6. He has left issue one son, George lord visc. Walpole, now earl of Orford, born, April 2, 1710.

April 3. Lady dowager Donerayle, relict the late visc. Donerayle, in Ireland.

5. George Proctor, of Berkshire, *Esq;* member for Downton in Wiltshire.

Dr. James Somercombe, an eminent physician at Exeter.

9. William Price, *Esq;* possessed of a great estate in the tin-works in Cornwall.

10. The lady Mackenzie, lady of the lord Fortrose.

11. Richard Haddock, *Esq;* late comptroller of his majesty's navy.

Dr. Hughes, an eminent physician at Oxford.

12. Charles Lancelot Lake, *Esq;* one of the governors of Harrow school, and possessed of a considerable estate thereabouts, and in Buckinghamshire.

16. Mrs. Elizabeth Bull, of Red-Lion-street, Clerkenwell, aged 88.

17. Rt. Hon. the earl of Shelburne, of the kingdom of Ireland, in a very advanced age, and immensely rich.

18. Paul Humphrey, *Esq;* member of parliament for Gatton, in Surrey.

Mr. Thomas Pestill, jeweller, and deputy of Coleman-street ward.

22. The most noble Francis Scott, duke of Buccleugh, earl of Dalkeith, and baron of Whitcheffer and Elkdale in Scotland, earl of Doncaster, and baron Scott of Tindal in England, and knight of the order of the thistle. He is succeeded by his grandson, Henry earl of Dalkeith, now duke of Buccleugh. His late grace was grandson to James duke of Monmouth, eldest son of K. Charles II.

23. Rt. Hon. the lord Baltimore, lord proprietor of Maryland, and one of the knights of the shire for the county of Surrey. He is succeeded by his only son Frederick, aged 19, now lord Baltimore.

27. Valens Comyn, *Esq;* member of parliament for Hindon, in Wiltshire.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

DAVID Horns, M. A. chosen morning preacher of New-street chapel in Bloomsbury.—John Taylor, L. L. D. presented to the rectory of Lawford, in Essex.—Mr. Arthur White, to the living of Westham Bay, in Kent.—Mr. Thomas Brydges, to the rectory of Rodney, alias Stoke Gifford, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Hooper, chosen lecturer of the united parishes of St. Bennet, Gracechurch-street, and St. Leonard, Eastcheap.—Mr. James Banks, presented to the living of East Baddon, Norfolk.—Rev. Dr. Hales, made clerk of the closet to the princess of Wales.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

RT. Hon. the earl of Lincoln, made auditor of the Exchequer, in the room of the late earl of Orford.—Her royal highness the princess Amelia, made ranger of Richmond park, in the room of the said late earl.—His grace the duke of Bedford, made lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Devon.—Dr. Lee, made treasurer of the household to her royal highness the princess of Wales.—James Cresset, *Esq;* made secretary to her royal highness, in the room of Thomas Potter, *Esq;* who resign'd.—James Shaw, *Esq;* made deputy ranger of Richmond park, under her royal highness the princess Amelia.—Lord North and Guildford, made one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, in the room of the earl of Harcourt, who was made governor to the young prince of Wales.—Earl of Waldegrave, made warden of the Stannaries in Cornwall, in the room of Thomas Pitt, *Esq;*—Thomas Bootle, *Esq;* made chancellor, Hon. Henry Bathurst *Esq;* attorney general, Paul Joddrell, *Esq;* solicitor general, and Charles Montagu, *Esq;* auditor general to the prince of Wales.—Charles earl of Egremont, made lord lieut. and custos rotulorum of Northumberland.

[Other Promotions, Bankrupts, &c. in our next.]

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in APRIL, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

BANK INDIA SOUTH SEA ANN. OLD ANN. NEW 4 PER CENT. 4 PER CENT. BANK AN. 3 PER CENT. INDIA BONDS. B. C. R. P. Wind at Deal. Weather London.										BILL of Mortality from March 26. to April 23.							
1	139	187	112	105 1/4	103 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	99	41. 128	3	0	c	N. N. E.	fair rain	Males 564	1090
2	139	187	112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 118	3	0	c	N. W.	fair	Femal. 526	1090
3	139	187	112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	S. W.	fair rain	Males 898	1818
4	139	187 1/2	112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. N. E.	rain	Femal. 920	1818
5			112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 138	3	5	c	N. E.	rain fair	Died under 2 years old	650
6	East. Sun.		112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. by E.	cloudy	Between 2 and 5	130
7	East. Sun.		112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. N. E. fr.	fair	5 and 10	54
8			112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. by N.	fair	10 and 20	46
9			112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. N. E.	cloudy	20 and 30	138
10			112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 138	3	5	c	N. E.	fair	30 and 40	183
11			112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. N. E.	fair rain	40 and 50	197
12			112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. N. E.	fair rain	50 and 60	152
13			112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. W.	clo. rain	60 and 70	141
14	Sunday		112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. E. by N.	fair rain	70 and 80	87
15			112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. E. by E.	fair	80 and 90	37
16			112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. E. by E.	fair	90 and 100	3
17			112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. E. by E.	fair	Within the Walls	147
18			112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. E. by E.	fair	Without the Walls	429
19			112	105	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 128	3	5	c	N. E. by E.	fair	In Mid. and Surrey	821
20	137 1/2 exd.		113 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	99	41. 178	3	7	6	N. E.	fair rain	City & Sub. W. R.	421
21	Sunday		113	105 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	99	41. 178	3	7	6	N. E.	rain	Weekly April 2	1818
22			113	106	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 168	3	7	6	N. by E.	clo. fair	9	486
23	137		113	106	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 168	3	7	6	N. by E.	fair	16	391
24	137		113	106	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 168	3	7	6	N. by E.	fair	23	483
25	137		113	106	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 168	3	7	6	N. by E.	fair	1818	48
26			113	106	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 168	3	7	6	N. by E.	fair	Wheaten Peck Loaf 17. 9d.	1818
27			113	106	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 168	3	7	6	N. by E.	fair	Peate 201. to 231. per Q.	1818
28	Sunday		113	106	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 168	3	7	6	N. by E.	fair	Rye 151. to 171. per Q.	1818
29			113	106	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 168	3	7	6	N. by E.	fair		
30			113	106	103	102	104	103 1/4	99	41. 168	3	7	6	N. by E.	fair		

Bear-Key. Basingstoke. Reading. Farnham. Henley. Guildford. Warminster. Devizes. Gloucester. Northampton.										Price of corn	
Wheat 24s to 27s qr	71 15s load	71 15s load	71 17s load	81 os load	71 19s load	26s to 37 qr	32s to 38 qr	4s 6d bush.	24s to 28qu		
Barley 14s to 17	00s to 00 qr	17s to 19 qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 19 qr	17s to 18	15s to 16	15s to 16	2s 02d	16s to 17		
Oats 12s to 13s 6d	14s to 16 od	10s to 19	14s to 16	16s to 20	12s to 15 od	12s to 17	15s to 20	2s to 18 9d	13s to 15		
Beans 18s to 22s 6d	20s to 24 od	22s to 23	24s to 25	21s to 24	29s to 31	22s to 28	23s to 28	23 9d to 3s	18s to 21		

THE election of a king of the Romans is now the most important affair upon the carpet in Europe. This election is vigorously pushed by the court at Hanover, and opposed as vigorously, tho' not directly, by the court of Prussia. Upon this head his Prussian majesty has wrote a long letter to the elector of Mentz, the substance of which is as follows :

"His majesty joins with his electoral highness in thinking, that it is a matter of the utmost importance ; that it supposes a pressing necessity ; that the good of the empire ought to be the design of it ; and that it ought to be managed with the greatest circumspection, and in the manner most conformable to the laws and constitutions of the empire. But he says, that before the electoral college could proceed to an election, there was a preliminary question to be determined, viz. *Whether it be proper to proceed to the election of a king of the Romans.* As to which difficulties would arise, as well in regard to the persons who would pretend a right to be admitted to the deliberations, as about the manner of those deliberations, and the motives requisite to authorise the election, and establish the necessity of it. He then shews, that the golden bull affords no authority for deciding this question ; but on the contrary seems to declare, that no such question can ever arise, because it regulates those elections only that are to be made upon a vacancy of the Imperial throne ; and during such a vacancy provides for the government of the empire, by establishing perpetual vicars. The peace of Westphalia, he says, is the first law of the empire that mentions such an election as now intended, and says, *de electione Romanorum regum ex communi statuum consensu agatur et statuatur*, which in his opinion seems to give an indisputable right to all the states of the empire to concur in the decision of the preliminary question, and to judge of the case of necessity, as also of the motives that ought to warrant this election ; and to deprive them of this right might make them implore the assistance of those foreign powers who have guarantied the peace of Westphalia. As to the motives for such an election, he says, the Imperial capitulations mention only three. 1. If any emperor should be long absent. 2. If grown incapable. 3. If any other case of necessity should occur. The last of these can now, he says, be the only motive ; and this necessity should be grounded on a situation of affairs out of the ordinary course of things ; which even the advocates for this election do not pretend at present. Then he shews the danger of chusing a minor, and settling a guardianship, which the vicars would consider

as a depriving them of their right to govern during an interregnum. And, lastly, he considers the advantages the empire enjoys by the free election of an emperor, and concludes that no motives for an election can now be suggested, but what will be equally strong during the life of every future emperor ; that no election can be free whilst the emperor is alive, and the imperial authority and influence in full vigour ; consequently, the election of an emperor would at last become an empty formality, and Germany, under the name of an elective government, would become an hereditary empire."

His Prussian majesty has wrote letters to the same effect to some of the other electors of the empire ; and tho' the French court have declared, that they will no way intermeddle in this election of a king of the Romans, unless called upon as guaranties of the treaty of Westphalia, yet one may easily see what is meant by this exception ; and either prevailed on by that court, or by the reasons offered by the court of Berlin, the elector of Cologne has already renounced his engagements with the maritime powers, and declared by his ministers at Ratisbon, that he adheres to the sentiments of the king of Prussia and elector Palatine, in regard to this election. On the other hand, we are told from Dresden, that a treaty of subsidy is on the carpet between that court and the court of London ; whereby his Britannick majesty is to be furnished, in case of need, with a body of Saxon troops, &c.

The last letters from Petersburg advise, that three young ladies, daughters of a general officer, had been brought thither from Revel under a guard, they having declared to a person in a high office there, that they had matters of the greatest importance to reveal ; and that having been examined in the presence of her Russian majesty, an officer of rank had been put under arrest. From the same place we hear, that some hordes of Tartars have lately made an irruption into the Russian territories, and committed great depredations, but had retired upon the approach of the troops ; and that a courier has been dispatched to Constantinople to demand satisfaction for this outrage.

On the 6th inst. N. S. Frederick, king of Sweden, and landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, died at Stockholm, soon after which the prince successor, Adolphus Frederick, was proclaimed king, and has since wrote a letter with his own hand to the empress of Russia, assuring her of his intention to preserve the present form of government in Sweden. (See p. 175, 176.)

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